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12 PAGES

Vietnam Pages 2, 3

Book reviews Page 8

New Year Page 12

U.N. in Gaza

THE "special report" of the UNRWA Commissioner-General on recent events in Gaza published on Saturday is an exercise in self-righteousness.

The military authorities decided in August to drive wider roads through certain refugee camps. There was only one consideration — the lives of the refugees themselves. In the previous five months over eighty men, women and children had been killed by terrorists, acting by order of leaders installed comfortably behind desks in Damascus and elsewhere. It was not tolerable that this slaughter of Arabs by Arabs should continue in an area in which Israel was responsible for law and order.

In these densely populated camps, UNRWA had built the refugees' homes (its own word, deliberately emotive, is "shelters") so close to one another that the narrow alleys offered *easy escape for the killers.* There was no way of ensuring a minimum of protection except by clearing roads along which security forces could move on regular patrols. It was the army's patent duty to put an end to the growing lawlessness, which UNRWA itself was not equipped, and therefore powerless, to control.

The Commissioner-General's reference to the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war surely reeks of hypocrisy. If anyone is protecting these civilians it is not UNRWA but the Israel authorities, who have, moreover, been careful to provide each family with alternative accommodation — in no case inferior to the "shelter" it had occupied in Jebalya. There is no basis whatever for the Commissioner-General's conclusion that "it is evident that for many their present living conditions must be worse than before and that the health hazard must be greater," and indeed he offers no shred of evidence in support of it.

UNRWA's routines in these camps have inevitably suffered some dislocation, but the Commissioner-General has already succeeded in making new arrangements to ensure that no one shall go short.

One of the results of the transfer of refugees from the three camps may be a desirable *change in a situation frozen* since 1948. It has always been an objective of Arab governments that the refugees should remain refugees, and objects of pathos, but this surely has not been the police of UNRWA or the United Nations. Already several thousand Gaza refugees work in Israel as well as in Gaza itself, and employment is available for others now living on the West Bank or at El Arish. The more refugees are saved from the unemployment which has been their lot for a generation, the faster will be their moral and material rehabilitation. This was not the object of the operation at Jebalya and elsewhere, but if it should be one of its results, as it could be if it were not resisted by UNRWA and viewed with "concern" by U Thant, all concerned could greet it only with satisfaction.

To set one's face against all change in Gaza is to condemn these unhappy people to life-long refugee status with all its idleness and humiliation and, in the short run, to continue to expose them to the Fatah terror. The fact is, though the Commissioner-General of UNRWA omits to mention it, that since the military authorities took their action last month, there has been a sharp drop in the wanton killings, and the immediate purpose has thus been achieved. The Commissioner-General's report will be utilized for political ends at the U.N. General Assembly by those who are certain to take their cue from him and pass over this essential point in silence.

Jackson 'shot in back'

SAN RAFAEL, California (UPI). — Black revolutionary George Jackson was shot in the back at San Quentin prison August 21 in a manner that prison officials conceded would be "almost impossible" if the shots were fired, as San Quentin contends they were, from a guard tower.

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JEDDAH TALKS FINALLY START

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Egypt and Saudi Arabia finally brought Jordanian and terrorist delegations together yesterday to start the Jeddah conciliation talks, although the two parties continued to exchange radio attacks.

The Saudi state radio reported that the reconciliation conference had convened in the Saudi Red Sea port, where the warring delegations have been dodging each other for a week.

The conference was reported to have been attended by the Saudi Arabian and the Egyptian mediators — the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Omar Sakkaf, and the Egyptian President's personal representative, Hassan Sabry al-Khouly — both of whom have been working out a settlement for several months.

Reports quoting the head of the Jordanian delegation, Riad al-Mifleh, and the terrorist delegate, Khaled al-Hassan, nevertheless indicated that the two parties were still far apart, despite their pledges of support of a Saudi-Egyptian "working paper" regulating relations between the Jordanian authorities and the terrorist movement.

The Jordanian delegate was quoted as accepting the involved working paper "in the light of the Jordanian working paper," while the opponent delegate was quoted as stressing the acceptance of the Saudi-Egyptian working paper "in the light of the Cairo and Amman agreements."

Jordan appeared last night to be insistent on practising its full sovereignty and control on future activities of the terrorists, who in turn seek to restore footholds among Jordan's Palestinian population.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Othman Nouri returned Monday *night to Amman after two* months of absence during which relations between the two countries reached a low ebb.

Riad stops in Paris, en route to New York

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad arrived in Paris yesterday on a two-day visit before going to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly.

On leaving Cairo, Riad said in a statement: "Isolating Israel and winning world opinion to the Arabs' side has always been and continues to be Egypt's policy." He also repeated his call for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council at Foreign Ministers' level to decide on the Middle East crisis.

He said that "securing world condemnation of Israel also places the United States in an awkward position in view of its continued support of Israel."

Mr. Riad had just been restored in Egypt's new cabinet, which yesterday held its second meeting to tackle the task of introducing internal social reforms and state reorganization from the office of the President down.

The new cabinet, under Premier Mahmoud Fawzi, was sworn in by President Anwar Sadat on Monday. It has 27 ministers, compared with 33 in the previous government. All ministers who held key portfolios were restored to their posts, while a number of ministries were merged in other ones.

The new cabinet introduced the new ministries of War Production, to which Lt. General Mohammed Ibrahim Salim, the Commander of the Technical Military Academy, was named; and the Ministry of Maritime Transport, to which Vice Admiral Mahmoud Hamdy, a Naval Commander, was appointed.

EGYPT ALERT

The newspaper "Al-Akhbar" said War Minister General Mohamed Ahmed Sadek had given orders to all units along the Suez Canal front to "hit back with force and instantaneously and silence any enemy position which may open fire with artillery or other weapons."

The official Middle East News Agency said the armed forces were "at the utmost state of readiness" to counter any Israeli moves. The agency's military correspondent said training and manoeuvres carried out during the 13-month cease-fire had brought the Egyptian army to a high state of efficiency in the use of modern weapons.

"Al Ahram" said that Israeli forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal have increased artillery units and intensified air activity over Sinai.

(At the U.N., Reuter reported that diplomatic sources had questioned whether Egypt would press for the convening of the Security Council at foreign ministers' level, believing that the general assembly might be the more useful forum at this time.

(But a source familiar with Egyptian government thinking said he understood that Cairo was inclining more towards action through the Assembly, despite Sadat's and Riad's remarks last week. Obviously, this source said, Egypt would welcome a Council session at ministerial level, but this might prove difficult to arrange.)

Arab girl dies, 11 injured by Old City bomb

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A four-year-old Arab girl was killed and 11 persons — seven American tourists and four Arab children — were wounded Sunday morning, when a handgrenade was hurled into a group of pilgrims not far from St. Stephen's Gate in the Old City.

The girl, Iman Talhami, died of brain injuries at Hadassah Hospital, where she was transferred from the Government hospital in the Old City. The other four children, who are all under seven, were still in the Old City hospital last night. One of them was reported to have lost an eye. The children, of two related families, are Amal Talhami, 4, Iman Talhami, 5, Itidal Swies,

(Continued on page 11, col. 6)

Archaeology's Prof. Albright dead at 80

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Professor William Foxwell Albright, one of the greatest names in the archaeology of Palestine, died on Monday in Baltimore at the age of 80.

Born in South America, Dr. Albright graduated from Upper Iowa University in 1912, and received his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1916.

He became director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem in 1919, serving till 1930. Returning to Baltimore, he became Professor of Semitic Languages and chairman of the Oriental Seminary at Johns Hopkins. He was the second specialist in the archaeology and ancient history of the East to be elected member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

Probably the best-known non-Jewish scholar on Israel in this generation, and one of the world's leading Biblical archaeologists, he

(Continued on page 11, col. 2)

Our beloved wife and mother

ILONA KRASNOSELSKY (née Glück)

has passed away.

The funeral will set out today, Wednesday, September 22, 1971, at five p.m., from Sanhedriya, for Har Hamenuhot Cemetery.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

Amin raps Numeiri's accusations

KAMPALA (Reuter). — President Idi Amin yesterday delivered a strong verbal protest to the Sudanese charge d'affaires here following an attack on his government by President Ja'afar el-Numeiri.

A spokesman for the President's office said General Amin also told the envoy, Omer Birido, he rejected Sudanese accusations that Uganda was supplying Israeli arms to Southern Sudanese secessionist guerrillas.

(In Juba, capital of Sudan's equatorial province which borders on Uganda, President Numeiri on Sunday described the present Ugandan regime as "agents of imperialism and Zionism," and added: "The Ugandan people will crush this regime through their armed forces.")

General Amin told Birido, whom he summoned for the meeting, that he knew Sudan was training guerrillas to overthrow not only Uganda but also the governments of the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Kinshasa and Ethiopia, the spokesman said.

'GOOD RELATIONS'

President Amin told Birido that he did not want to dwell on the subject of Sudan. "All I want is good relations with Sudan's government and all our neighbours," the spokesman quoted him as saying.

General Amin told Birido Uganda would be willing to receive a high-level Sudanese military delegation and provide facilities for them to visit any part of Uganda where they thought Southern Sudanese guerrillas were being trained. Uganda would pay the air fares, he said.

He said Uganda was helping Southern Sudanese refugees, but on purely humanitarian grounds. Caring for them was severely straining its hospital system, and for that reason he had asked the Pope for assistance when he visited Rome last week, he said.

General Amin, himself a Moslem, declared that, "The way the Sudanese government has persecuted Christians and non-Arabs was nothing short of barbarous," the spokesman said.

NOT THROUGH ISRAEL

General Amin said that if he had wanted to help the Southern Sudanese guerrillas, he would have done so directly and not through Israel, as alleged by Numeiri. "I am not a person who plays a double role, nor one who fears opposition like Kaunda and his likes," he said.

General Amin repeated that Uganda would shortly be establishing an embassy in Jerusalem, but pointed out that it was not the first African state to have diplomatic relations with Israel. Uganda's position on the Middle East conflict was one of neutrality, he said. His government had confidence in the O.A.U.'s mediation committee.

Commenting on reports allegedly circulated by agents of the former Ugandan president, Milton Obote, General Amin said his country had "no dealings whatsoever" with South Africa.

(Israel stopover, Page 11)

General Assembly President Adam Malik of Indonesia

U.N. opens; China issue in doubt

UNITED NATIONS. — The United Nations opened the General Assembly session yesterday with the U.S. putting its prestige at stake in a campaign for co-sponsors of its two-China policy.

The 26th Assembly's first official act was the election of Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik as its president, succeeding Edvard Hambro of Norway. Mr. Malik, the choice of the Asian bloc — whose turn it was to have the Assembly presidency — got 119 votes. Israel's Abba Eban and Zenon Rossides of Cyprus got single votes, and there were three abstentions.

The Israel delegation did not attend, because of the Rosh Hashana holiday, and it was not clear last night who had voted for Mr. Eban.

The outcome of Washington's campaign to save a U.N. place for Nationalist China while seating Mainland China in both the Assembly and the Security Council was in doubt. Diplomats thought it might remain so up to the mid-October vote.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush had lined up 11 sponsors for his companion resolutions which would seat the Peking delegation but demand a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly to expel the Nationalists. Except for Australia and New Zealand most of the co-sponsors were smaller powers.

The U.S. had originally planned to publish its proposals yesterday but put it off until later in the week even though the contents are generally known and the texts were carried yesterday in "The New York Times."

Following the opening formalities the tiny states of Bhutan, Bahrain and Qatar were elected to membership, raising the U.N.'s rolls to 130 countries. It then adjourned until today, when it is to complete its organization for the year with the election of 17 vice-presidents and the chairmen of its seven standing committees.

The 13-week Assembly session also faced the election of a successor to Secretary-General Thant, determined to step down at the end of his second term December 31.

There also was the likelihood of a full-dress debate on the deadlocked Middle East situation as demanded by Egypt. Observers predict that there will be even more verbiage on the Middle East than usual. Horsetrading of votes with the large Arab Moslem bloc, increased by three now, will depend on what Mideast resolutions are proposed. In this connection, the corridor talk yesterday was that the Arabs have withdrawn their objections to Max Jakobson of Finland for Secretary-General, and he remains the leading candidate for chief U.N. executive.

Dr. Gunnar Jarring, The Secretary-General's special Middle East emissary, is due in New York during the week for private talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban and others.

(UPI, Reuter, Post Correspondent)

Tension not evident on quiet Suez front

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

The Suez Canal front remained quiet over the two days of Rosh Hashana, with no new incidents in the aftermath of last week-end's aerial exchanges. And the air of tension in both commands, after Friday's downing of an Israeli Stratocruiser by Egyptian SA-2 missiles, and the Israeli counterblow on Saturday appeared to have subsided.

No increased tension behind the lines was evident on the banks of the Canal, despite Cairo's announcement that its troops had been ordered to "stand by." Some Egyptian soldiers were observed playing football in the late afternoon sun.

In retrospect, it seemed that the Egyptians had posed a challenge to Israeli aerial supremacy over the eastern, or Sinai, bank of the Canal, by demonstrating that their missiles could reach well across the waterway. The Stratocruiser was 22.5 kms. east of the Canal when it was *intercepted by the anti-aircraft missiles.*

The depth of the intercept indicates that the Egyptians possess SAMs with a greater range than had been originally estimated. Even if the missile battery was at the Canal bank, the SAMs which hit the plane would have had to travel a minimum of 23 or 24 kilometres, several kilometres more than the estimated 20-km. range of the weapons.

There has been no indication that Israeli planes have attempted to fly within 20 kms. of the Canal since last Saturday's incident. On Saturday, however, they were less than 10 kms. east of the waterway when, according to the Israel army spokesman, they were fired on by Egyptian missiles. The Israel spokesman said only that "fire was returned"; the Egyptians elaborated, claiming that the their batteries had not been fired. The Cairo spokesman said that the Israeli planes had attacked with Shrike anti-missile missiles, all of which had "missed their target."

But the Egyptian contradicted himself when he said that Shrikes had been used. The American-made missiles can only be homed in on an active SAM-2 battery's radar, and not on radar used for tracking. Clearly the Egyptians would not activate the missile battery radar and expose their sites to counter-attack unless they were firing the missiles.

According to U.N. observers, the attack against the Egyptian batteries was carried out by a pair of Phantoms and a Mirage.

The Egyptians' claim that Israel has been moving artillery into the front lines and also said that their own units had been placed in a state of top alert, ordered to open an "all-out" fire to any Israeli military initiative. Such initiative now seems extremely unlikely unless the Egyptians take it into their heads to challenge air space over the Israeli lines.

Israel's reaction to the shooting down of the Stratocruiser may seem to have been restrained. For the same reason, it is possibly even open to misinterpretation. One likely motivation for the counter-punch was the air force's unwillingness to disclose any of its electronic trumps at this stage.

Rogers sets two meetings with Gromyko

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Secretary of State William Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko are to have two meetings in New York at which they will discuss the Middle East and reduction of East-West forces in Europe, the State Department said yesterday.

Disarmament and U.N. affairs will be other topics in the talks, held while the two ministers are attending the General Assembly, spokesman Robert McCloskey said.

Mr. Rogers will be the host at the first meeting on Friday night. The second round will be held at the headquarters of the Soviet mission to the U.N. some time next week.

Mr. McCloskey did not rule out that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gromyko would touch on President Nixon's forthcoming trip to China, which has spurred criticism in the Soviet press and on which the Russians are known to be sensitive.

Asked about the possibility that the talks in New York might lead to a summit meeting of the two Super-Powers after Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin visits Canada next month, Mr. McCloskey replied: "I'm inclined to think not."

Apart from the talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Rogers will see about 65 foreign ministers in his usual round of bilateral talks at the General Assembly. The secretary of state is expected to meet the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers to pursue the U.S. initiative for an interim Middle East settlement.

Gunman threatens Jordanian airliner

BEIRUT (AP). — A man charged onto the runway and aimed a rifle at a Jordanian Airliner here yesterday, airport sources reported.

The Amman-bound Caravelle of Alia returned to the terminal as police chased the man. He escaped into a nearby forest after firing several shots at police, according to the sources.

A spokesman for Alia withheld immediate comment. He would only say the plane was behind schedule for "security reasons."

Lebanese protest on 'Israel raid'

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Lebanon has lodged a strong protest with the President of the Security Council against what it calls "repeated acts of aggression by Israel," it was announced here yesterday.

Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorra, in a letter dated Monday to Council President Toru Nakagawa of Japan, claimed that last Saturday Israeli forces directed large-calibre machinegun fire at the village of Ramia in south-east Lebanon. The fire caused the death of a farmer and his wife, the letter said, adding that on the same day another villager from Ramia was "abducted by the Israeli forces."

The Security Council was summoned to begin debate next week on the situation in South West Africa, in the light of the World Court opinion that South Africa's administration of the territory is illegal and should be ended immediately.

U.S. pleads 'moderation'

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Official sources here confirmed yesterday that the U.S. had asked Israel to exercise "moderation" in the face of Egypt's military provocations along the Suez Canal. The advice was passed on in the course of "routine" diplomatic contacts both in Washington and Jerusalem.

The reply was that moderation indeed represented Israel's policy, but that Egyptian forces would not be allowed to control the air-space east of the Canal in violation of the cease-fire. Although the U.S. had made similar appeals to both Israel and Egypt, Washington was well aware whose actions had been threatening the quiet in the area, Israeli officials said.

A report on events along the Canal is expected to be made to the Cabinet today. The regular weekly session had been put off from Sunday, which was the eve of Rosh Hashana.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray said on Monday that Egypt and Israel have assured the U.S. that the Middle East cease-fire will be maintained despite last week's aerial activity over the Suez Canal.

Mr. Bray, asked whether specific assurances were given in talks with Israeli and Egyptian representatives on Sunday, said that both sides seemed interested in holding to the 14-month cease-fire

U.S. threatens to impose import quota on textiles

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon has given four major textile exporting countries, including Japan, until October 1 to cut textile exports to the U.S. or face mandatory import quotas, an informed congressional source said yesterday.

Warnings have been sent to Japan and the other exporters — Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan — of the impending action, the source said.

Japan and Hong Kong have already taken voluntary steps to limit their exports to the U.S., but trade sources said the administration wants a formal agreement. Talks on the issue have been going on with Taiwan and South Korea.

In Brussels, meanwhile, Common Market foreign ministers agreed Monday on the need to avoid a trade conflict with the U.S. The ministers adopted a cautious, wait-and-see position in their first discussion of the issue, informed sources said.

Peking calls off Parade; Mao ill?

PARIS (Reuter). — The reported cancellation of the traditional October 1 parade in Peking has led to worldwide speculation tonight centring on the possible death or illness of 78-year-old Mao Tse-tung. But there was no official information from Peking or in any world capital to support the reports.

French Radio reports speculated that Mao may have died or be gravely ill following a heart attack. They cited a current visit to Peking by famed American heart surgeon Dr. Paul Dudley White.

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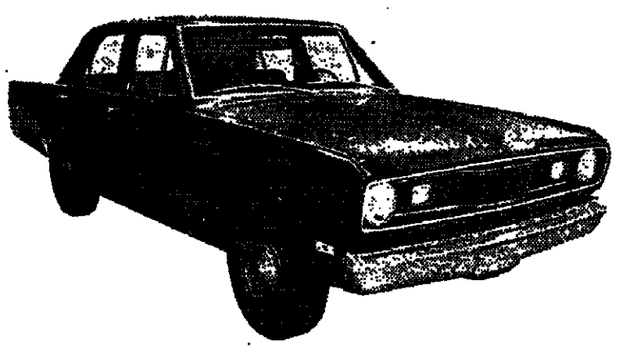

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Social and Personal

"Collective Bargaining and Labour Unrest" will be the subject of a talk this evening at 8.30, at the U.S. Cultural Centre in Tel Aviv. The speaker will be Professor Jack Stieber, professor of economics at Michigan State University, and director of its School of Labour and Industrial Relations. The public is invited.

•

Past president Ya'acov Ben-Sira will address tomorrow's meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, at 1.15 p.m., at the Z.O.A. House. He will speak about his first day in this country, in 1913.

•

Rabbi Robert Samuels will speak on "Jewish High Holiday Customs through the Centuries" at the Haifa Rotary Club, Appinger Hotel, at 1 p.m. today.

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IN MEMORIAM

A memorial service for Arie Shenkar, the founder of the Manufacturers Association, will be held at Trumpeldor Street Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. today, the 12th anniversary of his death.

U.S. planes launch wave of strikes on North Vietnam

SAIGON. — U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers carried out more than 200 strikes against North Vietnam yesterday, hitting military targets as far as 56 kms. above the demilitarized zone in one of the heaviest air raids since the bombing halt in November, 1968. The U.S. Command said the strikes were carried out because recent North Vietnamese attacks on unarmed reconnaissance planes and U.S. aircraft bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail in neighbouring Laos had posed "a threat to the safety of U.S. forces" in the war zone.

The announcement said the planes encountered light to moderate anti-aircraft fire but that none of the American planes was hit. The command said the North Vietnamese did not fire any SAM missiles during the raid.

The attacks began at dawn and lasted until early afternoon. They were the 60th against North Vietnam this year.

Spokesman would not report on how many Air Force jets participated in the attacks, but said more than 200 sorties were flown (a sortie is one strike by one plane). It did not pinpoint targets, but the port of Dong Hoi, which has a major military airfield, is within the 56-km. raid limit.

Meanwhile South Vietnamese students using stones and bottles as weapons fought combat police as anti-government violence flared up again in Saigon.

The clash erupted when police fired a volley of teargas grenades at several hundred science students protesting against compulsory military training and next month's uncontested presidential election. The students retaliated with stones and bottles but were eventually forced to retreat inside the science faculty grounds.

An opposition senator escaped death yesterday when a volley of shots hit the windscreen of his car, police sources said. They added that Senator Truong Tien Dat and a companion were hit by flying glass, but were not seriously hurt.

The politician was on his way to the Senate in Saigon from Bien Hoa, about 32 kms. away, when the shots were fired from bushes along the road.

Sen. Dat, a member of the Roman Catholic bloc, is a strong opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu. When the attack came, he was on his way to the Senate to introduce a resolution calling for the President's resignation.

A bomb exploded in a building near South Vietnam's presidential palace last night. Police sources said the explosion occurred in the Vietnamese labour building near the southwest corner of the palace grounds. The sources said President Thieu was believed to have been in the palace when the bomb went off and possibly heard the blast.

(UPI, Reuter)

More than 800 people, mostly black, crowded into the Ame Zion church in Rochester, N.Y. on Monday for the funeral of Elliott Barkly, one of the inmates killed in the Attica prison riot. (AP radiophoto)

Kaunda breaks challenge to rule with 75 arrests

LUSAKA (Reuter). — President Kenneth Kaunda, having detained 75 of his political opponents in the preceding 24 hours, appeared yesterday to have broken the back of the challenge posed by the defection from his regime a month ago of his former deputy, Simon Kapwepwe.

The wave of arrests began before dawn on Monday and continued until early evening. Those held under special security regulations permitting indefinite detention without trial include almost the entire executive and branch bureaucracy of Mr. Kapwepwe's month-old opposition United Progressive Party.

Only the tall, bearded Mr. Kapwepwe, 49, was apparently spared. "They seem to have left only me," he said. The ignoring of Mr. Kapwepwe puzzled observers in Lusaka trying to assess the significance of the sudden crackdown.

Diplomats noted that Mr. Kapwepwe has recently claimed that his own arrest could prompt popular reactions, particularly in the mining towns of the politically-volatile copper belt.

Dr. Kaunda, 47, said he was left with no option but to order the mass detentions because of a threat to state security. Describing the detainees as "a group of disgruntled politicians," he said they had engaged in gun running and in sending Zambians abroad for military training, aimed, apparently, at the violent overthrow of his government.

The 75 detainees included the vice-president of Mr. Kapwepwe's party, Alfred Chambeshi, its acting treasurer, Jameson Chapuloko, and two party officials who were both once ministers in Dr. Kaunda's government.

There had earlier been unconfirmed reports that Nalumino Mundia, deputy leader of Zambia's other opposition party, the African National Congress, had been arrested. But his name was not on the official list.

FOR THE ELEGANT LADY
Jercoli
KNIT FASHIONS

Bomb found in New York synagogue

GREAT NECK, N.Y. — Rosh Hashana services in Temple Israel were interrupted Monday when police found a bomb in the sink of a first-floor lavatory.

Rabbi Mordecai Waxman calmly advised the 2,700 congregants to leave the temple. The services were interrupted for about one hour until the bomb was removed.

Police said the explosive consisted of chemicals placed in a three-inch-long plastic pill container. They said that the charge was equal to "one stick of dynamite" and could have caused severe injury.

The bomb was discovered by Nassau Patrolman Jeremiah Wright shortly after noon. Temple officials had asked Mr. Wright to search the building after they found several firecrackers inside.

In Australia, worshippers celebrating Rosh Hashana had to leave Sydney's Great Synagogue Monday as police hunted for a bomb said to have been planted in the building. The interrupted service restarted half an hour later after no bomb was found. *(UPI, Reuter)*

Danes vote on Baunsgaard government

COPENHAGEN. — Three million Danes yesterday voted whether to give Hilmar Baunsgaard's three-party government a second term or recall former Premier Jens Otto Krag as head of a Social Democratic minority Cabinet.

Sunny autumn weather favoured a good turnout when 2,000 polling stations opened at 9 a.m.

Last-minute opinion polls indicated Mr. Baunsgaard's majority government of liberals, conservatives and social-liberals would lose a handful of their 98 representatives in the 175-seat Folketing (Parliament). The Social Democrats were expected to make similar gains while two small splinter parties on the left and right flank of Danish politics fought to gain admission.

Meanwhile, in Norway, Prime Minister Trygve Brateli's Labour Party, let down by voters in traditional city and industrial strongholds, suffered a surprise defeat in the two-day municipal elections, according to almost complete returns early yesterday.

The party polled 42.4 per cent of the total votes, a drop of 1.6 per cent on its performance in the last elections in 1967.

The Centre (Agrarian) Party, which is opposed to Norway entering the European Common Market and campaigned for more local democracy and urgent solutions to problems of environment, scored big gains almost everywhere to gain 2.3 per cent with a total return of 11.8 per cent. *(UPI, Reuter)*

Laotians suffer 1,100 casualties in taking town

VIENTIANE (Reuter). — Laotian troops lost more than 1,100 men killed, wounded or missing in recapturing the strategic Boloven Highlands town of Paksong from the North Vietnamese, a government spokesman said on Monday.

The spokesman, in a belated report on the battle last week, said two out of seven battalions in the assault were put out of action. He gave casualties as 202 dead, 745 wounded and 195 missing.

Defence Ministry spokesman General Thongphanh Knoksy described the losses as serious. He estimated North Vietnamese casualties at 279 killed and about 600 wounded.

The spokesman gave no other details of the two-day battle for Paksong, which was finally retaken by Laotian troops last Thursday. The North Vietnamese overran Paksong, 480 kms. east of Vientiane, on March 16.

Soviets say Jewish emigration would lead to 'brain-drain'

MOSCOW. — Communist Party officials have told Soviet Jews there can be no unrestricted emigration to Israel because it would lead to "a brain-drain," Jewish sources said.

They were reporting on a meeting at Communist Party headquarters Monday between a delegation of Jews petitioning for the right to emigrate and Albert Ivanov, head of the administrative section of the governing Central Committee.

"Ivanov said Jews have no special national right to emigrate to Israel," one source said. "He said each person who wants to emigrate is considered as an individual case. He said there would be a brain-drain if all the Jews who wanted to go to Israel were allowed to go."

According to this account, the meeting consisted of five Moscow Jews who represented another 65 waiting outside the headquarters building and three Soviet officials: Mr. Ivanov, a Deputy Minister of the Interior, and a visa office official.

The Central Committee building is a heavily guarded office building in downtown Moscow, the workplace of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and his staff, and there have been no other reports of any protest group gaining admittance.

The incident capped 24 hours in which the Soviet Jewish emigration campaign, quiet for some time, suddenly came to life.

CROWD DISPERSED

Sunday night, on the eve of Rosh Hashana, Jewish sources reported that police had dispersed a crowd of more than 1,000 celebrants outside Moscow's main synagogue and had arrested three Jews by force.

Early Monday, other sources disclosed to newsmen a petition asking freedom to emigrate to Israel signed by more than 1,000 Jewish heads of household from all over the nation, an unprecedented number of signatories for a single petition. It was addressed to the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and the Kremlin leadership.

GEORGIAN JEWS

Nearly half the signatories were Jews from 10 cities and towns in the Republic of Georgia. Others came from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other principal Soviet cities. Over 100 signatures each came from the Georgian town of Kulashi, the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, and the Latvian capital, Riga.

In a reference to trials of Soviet Jews over the past nine months, the petitioners said they had only "confirmed the correctness of the path we have taken and increased determination to reach the goal that has been set, for in the U.S.S.R. we are deprived of the opportunity to live and keep ourselves as Jews."

In Washington on Monday, two Jewish demonstrators, protesting against Jews being imprisoned in the Soviet Union, were arrested as they tried to handcuff themselves to the railings of the Soviet Embassy. The two men were later charged with disorderly conduct, a police spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Jewish Defence League said they smuggled two boys into the Embassy and they blew the *shofar* inside the building "as a symbol of freedom" and to signal the beginning of the Jewish new year.

The police spokesman said he had no confirmation of this. A Soviet Embassy official said there had been a scuffle in the street outside but he had not heard of any boys being smuggled into the embassy. "We do not comment on acts of hooliganism," he added. *(UPI, Reuter)*

Optimism in Salisbury on U.K. talks

SALISBURY (Reuter). — Britain's chief Rhodesia negotiator flew back to London last night amid widespread speculation that the ground had been laid for an early Rhodesian "settlement summit" meeting.

Lord Goodman, head of the British talks mission attempting to negotiate a settlement here of the six-year-old dispute over Rhodesia's independence, was to report to Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home on four crowded days of talks.

Offering the most hopeful signs so far that an end to the deadlock may be in sight, the talks included two sessions involving Prime Minister Ian Smith himself — one a surprise meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence on Monday night.

The quickening pace of events in the last few days has fed speculation that Britain and Rhodesia may be nearer than ever before to a settlement of the feud over the colony's seizure of independence six years ago.

Some local political observers believe that the stage could now be set for a meeting at top level between Mr. Smith and Sir Alec. But with both British and Rhodesian teams observing a strict official silence on the progress of the talks, there was no sure sign that the optimism prevailing in the Rhodesian capital was justified.

(Unofficial sources in London discounted the optimism in Salisbury.)

Accepting Libyan aid, Malta announces

VALETTA. — The Maltese Government said on Monday that it had accepted an offer of financial aid from Libya because it needed the money.

The government refused to devulge the amount of aid, saying, "the Maltese people would be informed in due course to their satisfaction."

Malta is now bargaining with Britain for increased financial payments to allow British troops to stay on the island. The Libyan Government offered aid shortly after the Socialist government of Dom Mintoff said British troop could not stay unless they paid more.

Paul Xuereb, speaking on behalf of the Prime Minister in the House of Representatives, said Malta needed money and had decided to accept an aid offer from Libya. He said the aid would be accepted for as long as the country needed it.

In London, retiring Nato Secretary-General Manlio Brosio, said on Monday that Malta's attitude in its current negotiations with Britain and Nato has certainly been affected by the growing expansion of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Brosio said the more neutral attitude which the new Maltese government was showing to Nato was a small but significant illustration of the extension of Soviet influence and prestige in the Mediterranean and Middle East. He said that Malta, while trying to maintain friendly relations with single Nato countries, was rejecting the idea of special relationships with the Nato alliance itself and was refusing to act as host to the Nato command.

Malta currently is involved in negotiations over increased financial aid for the continued use of naval bases on the island from Britain and the Nato alliance.

Britain and Nato have offered an amount approaching £10m. Mr. Mintoff is understood to be requesting between £20m. and £30m. annually.

Mr. Mintoff had two days of talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath last week-end on the issue of future payments.

(UPI, Reuter)

Schumann to Canada to cement ties

PARIS (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France leaves today for Canada on a visit that will consecrate the reconciliation between the two countries and open a new era in their relations after a near-rupture.

It will be the first such visit since General de Gaulle outraged the Canadian Government in 1967 with his cry "Vive le Quebec Libre" (Long Live free Quebec). The General spoke in Montreal, capital of French-speaking Quebec province, and focal point of the Quebec separatist movement.

Mr. Schumann, who will have talks in Ottawa with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and other government leaders, will put the final touches to a long, drawn-out normalization process.

The French Minister will arrive in Ottawa this evening and spend tomorrow in the federal capital at the invitation of Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp. He will be given treatment normally accorded visiting heads of state.

French officials said relations between Paris and Ottawa now were back to normal. "We have definitely reached a turning point," one official said. A Canadian official added: "We feel we are on the right track... We are now exploring new avenues of cooperation in all fields."

U.K. papers stay shut 4th day

LONDON (Reuter). — The shutdown of Britain's national newspapers yesterday appeared set to go into its fourth day as the publishers met to talk terms with printing unions.

Hopes were reasonably high that last night's meeting between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the six printing unions concerned would produce a settlement of the pay dispute that has closed down eight national dailies and two London afternoon papers with a combined circulation of more than 15 million.

Even if the meeting ended in agreement, however, there seemed little hope of starting up the presses in time for today's editions to come out.

Berlin talks resume today

WEST BERLIN (Reuter). — Envoys from East and West Germany will make a new attempt to sort out their differences over the interpretation of the four-power Berlin agreement when they resume their talks in East Berlin today.

Both sides and the West Berlin city government have been authorised by the four powers to work out the technical details of the agreement signed here on September 3.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, who accompanied Chancellor Willy Brandt to his meeting last week with Soviet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev, heads the West German delegation. His counterpart in East Berlin is State Secretary Michael Kohl.

The West Berlin city government, which was also due to continue its talks with East Germany today on an agreement to open the wall for West Berliners, cancelled the meeting last night. Informed sources said the city government and Bonn agreed that these talks should await the outcome of the Bahr-Kohl meeting, which in their view takes priority, before offering a new date.

French diplomat in Damascus for Middle East talks

DAMASCUS. — French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Jean de Lipkowski conferred here yesterday with Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam on the Middle East crisis and French-Syrian relations, the official Syrian news agency said. It said the meeting lasted for two and a half hours.

Mr. Lipkowski arrived in Damascus on Monday night on a three-day official visit. He reaffirmed his government's support for the Arabs in their conflict with Israel, the agency said.

In Beirut, Mr. Lipkowski said that efforts to achieve a political settlement for the Middle East crisis should be expedited. "All attention is now directed to the U.N. General Assembly where a new element in the Middle East problem may come up," he said.

Lucien Bittarlin, Secretary-General of the Franco-Arab Solidarity Association, arrived in Kuwait Monday night on a three-day visit during his tour of some Arab countries and Gulf states.

(UPI, Reuter)

Niger president in Chad

FORT LAMY (Reuter). — President Hamani Diori of Niger arrived here yesterday in an attempt to mediate in the dispute between Chad and Libya. President Diori visited Tripoli over the weekend and had a meeting with Col. Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

Israel jet production linked to U.S. sales, magazine says

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Israel is waiting to see whether it will get more Phantoms and Skyhawks from the U.S. before it decides whether or not to produce its own jet fighter, the magazine "Aviation Week and Space Technology" said on Monday.

The authoritative aviation journal said Israel had already designed and test-flown a new delta-winged jet fighter powered by the engine used in U.S. Phantoms. However, it added, the decision whether the Israelis will proceed with production of the jet hinges on whether Israel is permitted to buy more U.S. warplanes.

The magazine said the new jet was based on the French Dassault Mirage 3 and 5 designs and powered by a General Electric J-79 turbojet engine used in Phantom aircraft.

"Unofficially designated the 'Black Curtain' fighter because its construction was screened in a heavy security area at Israel Aircraft's Lod airport plant, the new delta-wing design is aimed primarily at a ground attack role," "Aviation Week" said.

It said the Israeli Air Force's present Mirage 3 interceptor, refitted with a J-79 turbojet, makes it "the best air-superiority fighter available to the Israelis."

It added: "Decision to proceed with production of the 'Black Curtain' fighter will hinge on whether more U.S. McDonnell-Douglas F-4E Phantoms and A-4M Skyhawks are authorized for Israeli purchase."

Two Koreas open talks on separated families

PANMUNJOM, Korea (Reuter). — North and South Korea Monday opened their first formal dialogue in 23 years when Red Cross officials started preliminary talks on the problem of Korean families separated by the demilitarized zone.

Five delegates from each side met at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission — a Korean armistice watchdog body consisting of Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland — at this border village.

The chief delegates shook hands as they entered the conference room, exchanged credentials and introduced the other delegates to start the first formal North-South meeting since opposing governments were set up in Seoul and Pyongyang in 1943.

The Northern delegate proposed Panmunjom as the site for the full-scale talks. He said the border village would be convenient to both sides for communications and the Korean people could be informed quickly of the progress of the talks. He proposed no specific date for the full-scale talks but said the sooner they were held the better.

The South Korean delegate did not immediately commit himself on these proposals, saying they should first agree on procedural matters for the current preliminary talks.

In their opening remarks, both chief delegates agreed that these preliminary talks could lead eventually to the reunification of Korea.

CHINA-FATAH — Communist China's Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-Fei and other leading members of the Chinese Foreign Ministry held talks in Peking yesterday with a Fatah delegation now visiting Mainland China, a Peking broadcast said.

GREEK POET — Greece yesterday mourned the death of its Nobel Prize Laureate, George Seferis, a poet in the tradition of ancient Hellenism. Seferis, 71, succumbed to pneumonia and a stroke in the intensive care unit of Evangelismos Hospital Monday.

Home briefs U.S. envoy on M.E. trip

LONDON (UPI). — British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who visited Cairo and Rabat last week, gave U.S. Ambassador Walter Annenberg an up-to-date assessment of the Middle East situation yesterday, British officials said.

Mr. Annenberg had asked for the meeting, they said.

Beirut stilled in merchants' customs protest

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Most of Beirut's large stores were closed yesterday as their owners launched an indefinite strike in protest against a government decision to raise customs duties on some luxury goods.

Security men armed with submachine-guns patrolled the main shopping centres but there were no reports of disorders.

The merchants decided on the shutdown Monday night at a meeting called to consider last week's government measure which imposed duty increases of up to 50 per cent on some 500 items including cars, liquor, perfume, soap and toothpaste.

Finance Minister Dr. Elias Saba said in a radio interview Monday the increases were part of a government programme to bring in at least £4m. in a year, he said.

The American School of Oriental Research
and the
William Foxwell Albright Institute of
Archaeological Research, Jerusalem
mourn the passing of

Prof. William Foxwell Albright

Director of the Institute in Jerusalem, 1919-1929, 1934-1936
Archaeologist, Linguist, Biblical Historian
Orientalist Extraordinary
Mentor to a whole generation of Near Eastern Scholars.

A Memorial Service

at 5.00 p.m. Thursday in St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, will be open to the public.

Our beloved

Henriette Weinberg-van Leer

has passed away peacefully in Hilversum, Holland.

Clara and Juda Blum-van Leer.
Polly van Leer,
The family in Israel and abroad.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

On the thirtieth day after the death of our beloved

RACHEL FEIGENBAUM ז"ל

a memorial meeting and unveiling of the tombstone will take place at the Mount of Olives cemetery, Jerusalem, today, Wednesday, September 22, 1971, at 4.30 p.m.

THE FAMILY.

In deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our beloved

FRANZ LEVI

which occurred during his stay in the United States.

Eva Levi,
Alisa and Gabi Yekuel,
Edna and Ran Barniv,
Tamar Levi,
and all grandchildren,
May, Ritter and Bloch families.

The funeral will take place in Haifa, and details will be announced later.

We deeply mourn the sudden and untimely passing away of

FRANZ LEVI

Founder and General Manager

Our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. E. Levi and the family.

The Staff and Workers of
Franz Levi Enterprises.

Our beloved

FRANZ LEVI

has passed away.

Management,
Franz Levi Enterprises.

هكذا من الأصل

Vietnam democracy is needed for stability

By MARK FRANKLAND

SAIGON (Ofns).— PRESIDENT Thieu's decision to run unopposed in South-Vietnam's Presidential elections on October 3 raises a lot of questions. Can South Vietnam now be considered to be anything of a democracy? Was it ever? Could it ever have been? And, anyway, does it matter?

The Americans, having tried very hard to persuade President Thieu to find someone to compete against in October, are now patently making the best of a bad job. Taking their line from Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, they argue that too much should not be expected from an under-developed country and that even in America the voting process is not always impeccable. There is also an attempt to suggest that it is all part of Vietnamisation. As one American official put it: "You can't say, go ahead, it's time you did things your own way, and then object when the guy has a bowl of noodle soup for breakfast instead of eggs and bacon."

These arguments are helped by the usual muddle over what democracy means. The U.S. Secretary of State, William Rogers, recently told a press conference that "there have been numerous elections over the years in South Vietnam, of a local nature, so that democracy has worked reasonably successfully, I think, in those elections." The winning by the opposition of a minority of seats in the Lower House election at the end of August was an encouraging "demonstration of democracy", he said.

Mr. Rogers comes close to equating democracy with the simple matter of having elections. But democracy in the West means more than that. It means, at the very least, that a nation has the chance at regular intervals to remove the Government in power through elections. Not many countries in South-East Asia qualify as democracies by that standard, but this is not surprising. Many countries in this area have severe economic and political problems. They have neither the political stability nor tradition to undergo true changes of government without making those problems very much worse.

President Thieu

In Indonesia this summer, for example, the Army-backed Government of President Suharto organised parliamentary elections largely to strengthen its hold over the country and to demonstrate its popularity to its foreign allies and creditors. The generals who prepared the elections had no intention of giving anyone the chance to remove the Government or to shake the Army's power.

Largely because of the American involvement, there is and always has been a good deal less frankness about elections in South Vietnam. It has been important to the Americans' public presentation of the war that there should be democracy in Saigon. From 1963 to 1967 the country was ruled by a military junta. The Army then agreed to a new constitution under a combination of American and domestic Vietnamese pressure, but the realists have never supposed that the generals would tolerate a Government that threatened Army interests.

The Vietnamese constitution of 1967 gives wide powers to the President in theory, and even wider powers in practice. The National Assembly, which has legislative power, could exert a considerable restraining influence on the President if the two-party system was as developed and meaningful as it is, say, in the United States. But of course nothing of the sort exists in South Vietnam.

The one election that counts in South Vietnam in terms of changing the Government is the Presidential election. It can be argued that a country in South Vietnam's delicate situation has no business to think of changing Governments. But both the Americans and the South Vietnamese are now at the mercy of the 1967 constitution, which says that the President must be elected every four years. The constitution represents stability and legality and so no one dares go against it.

The truth is that neither the Americans nor President Thieu supposed that the Presidential elections in October, even if properly contested, would offer a real chance of putting the Thieu Government out of office.

No real stability

The fact that the Vietnamese elections present no chance of changing the Government might not matter if the only people who worried about it were the American critics of the Vietnam war. But about 18 months ago a senior American official remarked that he supported democracy in Vietnam not because he was a Jeffersonian democrat, but because he thought without it there would be no real stability in Vietnam. And that is the problem of the future.

The Vietnamese are a very political people. They have been immersed in a political war for a long time, and have been subjected to political education by Communists and anti-Communists, Diemists and Americans. They have a very real political choice before them — how the war should be ended — which can roughly be defined as how great a risk should be taken in negotiations with the Viet Cong and Hanoi in order to end the bloodshed. They have already overthrown one regime that would not cede power. So the country is caught in a dilemma; stability seems to demand continuity of government, but if the South Vietnamese have no chance of changing the Government can there be real stability?

Brezhnev's mission to the 'heretic' Tito

By LAJOS LEDERER

LONDON (Ofns).— MR. Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia this week will open the first phase of a dramatic change in Soviet diplomacy, aimed principally at containing the Chinese offensive in the Balkans and in Europe, and at averting moves by Peking that could split the world Communist movement. There is evidence that preparations for the new phase have been in progress ever since President Richard Nixon announced his visit to China.

Some observers consider the new Soviet foreign policy will produce a *volte face* as drastic as the one which the Kremlin put into operation soon after Stalin died, which led to reconciliation with the "heretic" Tito in 1955 and the signing of the Austrian peace treaty the same summer. Certainly, as far as Yugoslavia is concerned Moscow has come full circle. Its attitude towards Marshal Tito has changed completely within two months. Judging by the first Soviet commentary on Mr. Brezhnev's journey to Belgrade on Moscow Radio this week, most of Marshal Tito's far-reaching conditions for re-establishing "friendly" relations have been accepted by the Kremlin leaders.

Mr. Brezhnev will publicly renounce his doctrine, proclaimed in 1968 to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia, defining the limited sovereignty of East European Communist countries, where the Soviet Union was allowed to assume the right to interfere in "case of emergency". In the Moscow Radio commentary, the influential Russian commentator, Mr. Sergey Aleksandrov, informing the Soviet public of the Kremlin leader's visit to Yugoslavia, said in an astonishing key sentence: "Soviet-Yugoslav relations are based on the principles of complete equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs." As the Yugoslavs said when the negotiations were in progress on conditions for Mr. Brezhnev's visit "without this important assurance Mr. Brezhnev would have wasted his time in Yugoslavia."

Surprisingly, the assurance has been given in advance, and this will help to eliminate mistrust when talks begin between the Soviet leader and Marshal Tito. The Yugoslavs are more explicit on the issue of sovereignty of fraternal parties and countries. They recall the Belgrade declaration of 1955, which sets out the principle of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. A Yugoslav commentator on Belgrade radio said: "They (the principles of sovereignty) are of exceptional importance for our country today as they were at the time when they were proclaimed.

To make quite sure that there will be no misunderstandings, Marshal Tito gave a strong warning to Moscow in a speech in Croatia recently. He said: "If we had not made such enormous sacrifices during our liberation struggle, we would not have had later the moral right to defend our independence and our integrity with such great dignity and decisiveness. Why were we able to resist Stalin in 1948? Because we did not owe him anything. He, however, demanded everything, and we told him 'No'. However, Stalin was, regardless of the mistakes he made, a wise man, and did not go to the bitter end, that is he did not try to subordinate Yugoslavia to his will

If Mr. Brezhnev takes Tito's words to heart there is a good chance of genuine reconciliation between Moscow and Belgrade.

French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas, right, invests Yehudi Menuhin, at a ceremony in Paris last week, with the insignia of the Commander of the Legion of Honour for 50 years' service to music. (AP radiophotos)

THANT WARNS OF, 'MORE DANGEROUS' M.E. FIGHTING

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Continuation of the Middle East deadlock "is only too likely" to result in a new round of fighting "more violent and dangerous" than any yet in the area, Secretary-General U Thant warned on Sunday.

There is always the danger that it may not be possible to limit it to the present antagonists and to the confines of the Middle East," Thant declared in the introduction to his annual report issued in advance of yesterday's meeting of the General Assembly.

Thant based his prediction on the lack of progress in peace efforts by his special peace envoy, Gunnar Jarring, and by the U.S. and on the build-up of "military capabilities" in the Middle East.

"I see no other way to forestall such a disastrous eventuality," he said, "than by intensifying the search for a peaceful and agreed settlement. I believe there is still a chance of achieving such a settlement."

That ranged over a wide variety of problems in the 119-page document, including the China representation issue, Vietnam, U.N. financing, and his own assessment of the organization as he concludes 10 years as its chief executive.

One of his objectives, the seating of mainland China, "seems to be within reach," he said.

"It has always been my firm conviction that our organization would have undoubtedly been more efficient had it not kept its door closed to one of the largest nations in the world and to those states which — precisely because they were divided and belonged to opposing ideological systems — needed to participate in the United Nations, where they could have found common ground for working together to overcome their differences."

The admission of East and West Germany, North and South Vietnam and North and South Korea should not be linked to the problems growing out of their division, he said. On the contrary, their admission should be considered as likely to help the search for solutions to these problems.

On the Indo-China question, he said, "the absence of the People's Republic of China and both parts of Vietnam from our organization has largely deprived the parties themeselves of United Nations channels of communication and the world community of the means of exerting a mediatory role."

As a result, he stated, the role of the U.N. had been limited largely to his own personal efforts. He appealed for more flexibility and tolerance in the Paris peace talks, which he described "as a contest of wills."

"Can we seriously expect an end to the tragic situation in Vietnam as long as the peoples of the area are not allowed to attempt to reconcile their differences and to express freely their wishes without any interference from outside powers?" he asked.

Thant expressed his strong belief that the U.N. institution "is sound, and that it can, must and will be made to work."

"I have never been so convinced as now," he asserted, "of the usefulness, the potential and the absolute necessity of the United Nations."

The story of a Nazi round-up on film

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — ITALIAN director Gillo Pontecorvo is to make a film about the tragic swoop by Paris police on the city's Jews in which 30,000 were taken to the Nazi camps during the World War II occupation.

"La Terre Retrouvée," a leading French Jewish Review, reports that the film's two young producers, former actors Daniel Moosman and Philippe Ogouz, said, "We will not fail to recall the passive attitude adopted by certain people during that period. This will certainly create problems for us. That is why we shall shoot most of the scenes abroad, particularly at the Brussels Cyling Stadium."

During their massive round-up of Jews in 1942, the police herded their victims into Paris' biggest indoor sports stadium, the Velodrome d'Hiver, now demolished.

DEMOCRATS WHO WANT TO BE PRESIDENT

By DON MCLEOD

WASHINGTON (AP). — SENATOR Fred Harris of Oklahoma staged a formal opening last week of the headquarters for his campaign to get the Democratic Party's U.S. presidential nomination, although he has not conceded yet that he is a candidate.

His action is typical of the race. There is only one official candidate, Senator George McGovern of South Dakota. The others, including front-running Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Edmund Muskie of Maine, are running hard and playing coy.

Waiting on just the right moment for the official announcement — or campaigning while still leaving oneself the option of bowing out gracefully, as did Senator Harold Hughes of Iowa — is typical of pre-convention jousting.

But seldom have so many hopefuls of such stature been in the running for a U.S. presidential nomination. At least a dozen major leaders of the party are in this race, one way or another.

A Gallup poll released on Monday showed Kennedy in the lead for the first time, with 26 per cent, followed by Muskie with 23 per cent, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (13 per cent) and New York Mayor John Lindsay (6 per cent).

McGovern has been in the forefront of opposition to the Vietnam war, but he is lesser known, which probably is why he proclaimed his candidancy. Since that announcement, McGovern has had a well-financed organization working to build his image.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington represents the conservative wing of the party, combining a liberal voting record on social legislation with a hard-line advocacy of law and order, and unwavering support of military preparedness.

Outsiders

Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, who led the successful fight to block Senate confirmation of two of President Nixon's nominees to the Supreme Court, has an organization already at work.

These are the major candidates. On the outskirts of the action, at this time, are others who are running, or being run by their friends, or thinking out loud about running.

When and if they formally announce is anybody guess. Some are waiting for the propitious moment. Others are trying to raise the money for a campaign. Some are drumming for better public recognition. All are hoping for the rest to stumble and fall out.

As of now, here is how the leaders line up:

— *Muskie, 57, firmly established* himself as the leading contender on the eve of last fall's off-year election when he went on national television to put the Democratic case to the voters. He became a national figure as Humphrey's running mate in 1968, and has been working methodically ever since towards the head of the ticket in '72.

His failure to oppose the Vietnam war earlier is taken as a liability in some quarters, especially among the young. But Muskie now is advocating a fixed date for total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina.

Domestically, Muskie was first on the scene with the anti-pollution issue, even to the point of being tagged a one-issue candidate. He acted long ago to broaden this base, and now is concentrating on the economy, in line with the widespread belief among Democrats that Nixon can be beaten if he fails to overcome inflation and the recession.

Senator Edmund Muskie. . . running hard and playing coy.

— Humphrey, 60, says he was only a member of the team, not its captain, when the decisions were made to step up the war in Vietnam. If he had it to do over again, he says he would not support sending in U.S. combat troops. Anti-war factions are not buying this, but Humphrey still holds the loyalty of the party's powerful, and wealthy, centrist supporters, including organized labour, a solid base for a comeback from his close defeat in 1968. Humphrey is sounding the themes which have been the favourites of his long political career—health care, education, job and housing.

— Kennedy reiterates frequently that he has no intention of running. But each time he declines to make a flat, decisive statement that he won't become a candidate later. Kennedy appears to have recovered somewhat from the scandal of Chappaquiddick. While not running, he is keeping in the public eye, tilting with Nixon and the American Medical Association in his request of a national health insurance programme; visiting refugee camps in India; and urging an end to U.S. arms shipments to Pakistan.

'Economic madness'

— McGovern, 49, was one of the first men in public life to oppose the U.S. role in the Indochina war, a plus among the young. It also left him something of a one-issue candidate but now he too has turned to the economy. Calling Nixon's new policy "economic madness," he proposes a wage-price board, an excess-profit tax and an immediate end to the war, with reduced military spending.

— Jackson, 59, is a 30-year veteran of Congress, who considers himself a liberal, but he is known for his hard line views on the war, national defence and law and order. He too sees the '72 issues as economics and crime, and advocates more aid for the wage earner than Nixon's economic plans provide.

— Bayh, 43, helped lead the battle for the 18-year-old vote, and marshalled the fight which defeated Nixon's nominations of Clement Haynsworth and J. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court. But he still registers low in public recognition.

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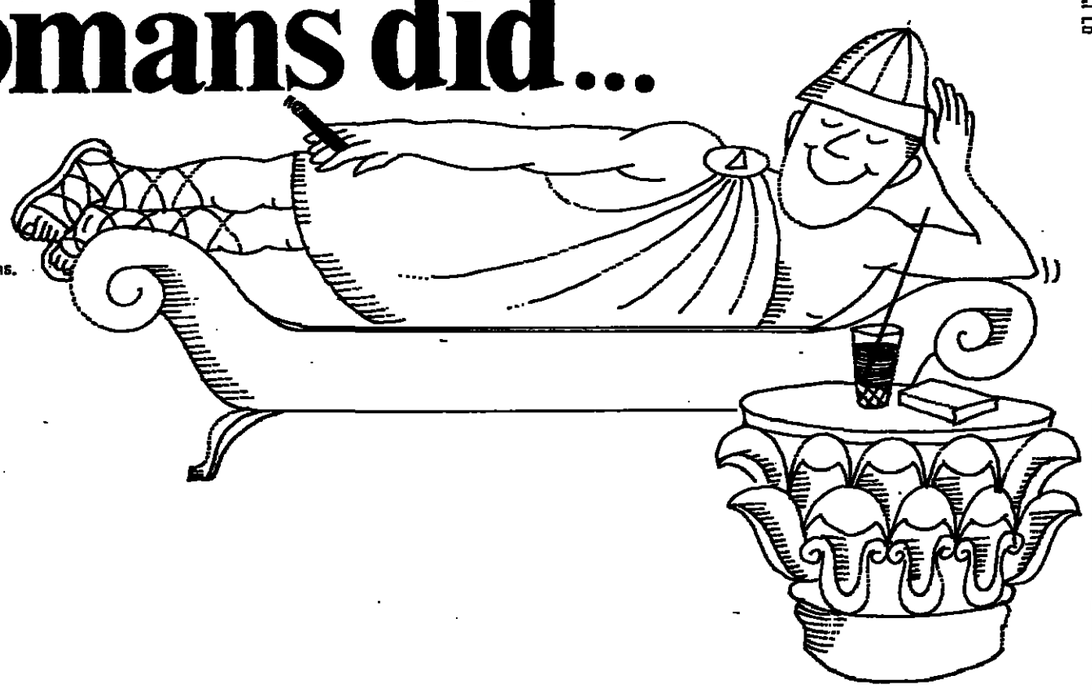

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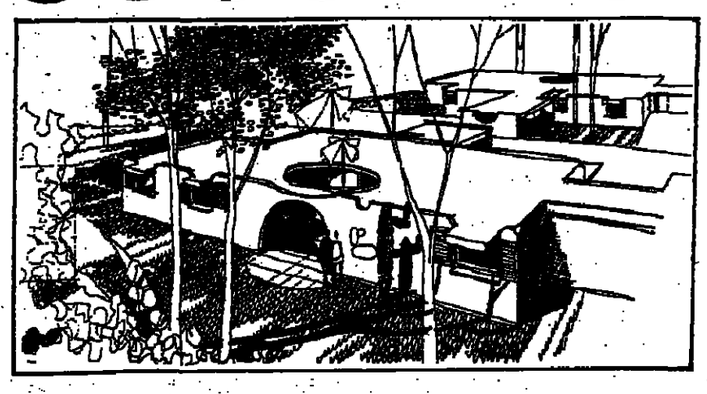

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REFUGEES, TOURISTS

Readers' letters

BLACK PANTHERS

ATTACKS ON PATHOLOGISTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — You are to be congratulated on your fair-minded reports on the zealot's opposition to autopsies in Israel. This is reflected by a campaign of posters on the streets of New York — surely an unwarranted attempt to meddle in an issue which should be resolved entirely by the Israelis themselves. At a time when there is a great deal of vicious anti-Israeli activity here, the campaign provides ammunition to the enemies of Israel.

In Europe, a widespread anti-Jewish libel has been that Jewish physicians and medical students refused to dissect bodies of their co-religionists but dissected Christian cadavers. This has given rise to pogroms and has been a pretext for advocating the exclusion of Jews from medical schools. The facts, of course, have been otherwise. Hospitals with large numbers of Jewish patients have had high autopsy rates. Anti-Semitic libels are very viable (witness the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion"). Any anti-Semite who wishes to revive the dissection legend will now find substantiation in the current campaign against pathology: "The Jews themselves say it."

AMOUR F. LIBER, M.D.

New York, September 13.

SELF-DETERMINATION IN THE AREAS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — According to the principle of self-determination, a territory belongs to its inhabitants. Within a year or so, the time may perhaps be ripe to consult the West Bank population concerning their preference: a return to King Hussein's rule, or autonomy and peace with Israel, or some other solution. It is quite possible that they are no longer so eager to return to Jordanian rule as some Arab leaders imagine.

Anyhow, it is more logical to consult the local Palestinian population on this, than distant Arab rulers in Libya or elsewhere who are so eager to speak in the name of the Palestinians. The Arab rulers have claimed through the years that the Palestinian refugees should return to Palestine. Hebron and Nablus are in Palestine, not elsewhere. So the whole problem is distorted by distant Arab rulers who have no right whatsoever to speak in the name of the Palestinians.

A. BASSIN

Haifa, September 10.

Refugees: Arab and Jewish

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — After listening to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's statement of September 14 regarding the return of the Palestinian refugees, I wish to cite a few facts of which the distinguished Secretary seems to be unaware. As a matter of fact, so are hosts of other people with whom I discussed this problem, some of them residing in our own country. This is no doubt due to the fact that while Arab propaganda is very efficient, ours seems to be lacking to a great extent.

I have before me an article which appeared in your issue of October 27, 1967, under the heading "Truth about the refugees." It is based on a survey undertaken by the Economic and Research Institute of Tel Aviv, and executed by Dr. Walter Pinner after 17 years of research.

Dr. Pinner proves that the figures of the refugees were inflated by the Arabs to such an extent, that the Unrwa then supported almost the entire population of the West Jordan and Gaza Strip, including those who lived in the Arab-held part of Palestine prior to 1948, and who in no sense can be considered refugees. The real figure of genuine refugees in 1966 was 367,000. In his book, Dr. Pinner states emphatically: "It is the greatest misrepresentation ever perpetrated under the banner of the United Nations." In a foreword to this book, the director of the Institute, Mr. Yitzhak Kanev, pointed out:

"The most suprising thing is that whenever the question of refugees is discussed, only Arab refugees are considered, with complete disregard of Jewish refugees from Arab countries, whose numbers are far from negligible:

"From Algeria — 12,387; Tunisia — 42,630; Lebanon and Syria — 8,400; Libya — 31,671; Morocco — 234,942; Egypt — 36,680; Iraq — 123,925; Yemen — 46,429; total — 537,074 Jewish refugees.

"And what must be also taken into account is that the great majority of these people escaped from persecution and mortal danger in the Arabs countries, and arrived in Israel robbed of all their possessions.

"The difference in attitude to Arab and Jewish refugees may lie in the fact that Israel considered it her duty to care for these refugees, and to absorb them into the productive life of the country, while the Arab countries have turned their genuine refugees into tools of propaganda, keeping them in dire poverty and want like beggars depending on charity, sentenced to lives of forced idleness.

"Those who strive wholeartedly towards a solution of the Arab refugee problem recognize that in reality no major refugee problem exists. Instead, an *exchange of population* has taken place, and this phenomenon is not limited to the Israeli-Arab war, but has taken place in many parts of the world, where major flights of refugees have occurred in our time. Constructive ways of absorbing them have been found."

These facts need repeating as often as possible.

BRURIA KOGAN

Ramat Gan, September 15.

SOLUTION FOR THE PANTHERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a tourist from England, I cannot understand the so-called Black Panthers. What do these people want or expect? After all, they came to Israel of their own free will some of them to save their lives and the lives of their children. Surely they must appreciate the fact that this country could not provide the necessities of life for them on a silver platter, and that they would have to resort to hard work if they hoped for a better life for themselves and their children.

I ask the self-styled panthers to remember the history of Israel: It was dissension within which destroyed her once before.

MORRIS GREENFIELD

Tel Aviv, September 12.

WASTING MONEY ON IMPORTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On the eve of my return to New York, after my first but by no means last visit to Israel, I want to point out two points which marred an unforgettable and otherwise perfect stay:

Why does Israel waste many thousands of hard-earned dollars on imported whiskeys, brandies, wines and chocolates? From my own experience, I can certify that 95 per cent of all visitors, Jewish and non-Jewish, would actually prefer the Israeli products. Israelis grossly underestimate the love of the majority of tourists for the Promised Land.

Why do Israelis, by the scores of thousands, throng on vacation to foreign lands, wasting millions of precious and scarce dollars? I am sure that only a fraction of them have been to the Meshushim Pool in the Golan, the Shalom Ascent on the Dead Sea shores, or Herodion, or for that matter — are familiar with Hebron, Old Jerusalem or the Carmel Range.

GEORGE MACOMBER

Tel Aviv, September 3.

NON-JEWISH AID

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I think it will be encouraging to a part of our population to know that, at a time when the Government has permanent struggles with different groups of the population, such as the workers of the port of Ashdod, the Electric Corporation, the Post Office and others, non-Jewish people abroad, who have nothing to do with the State of Israel apart from doing business with our country, are sending since the Six Day War a cheque of $1,000 annually as a voluntary contribution to the State of Israel. I myself know of one such company in Puerto Rico, whose cheque I have just forwarded to the competent authorities.

T. SALAT

Petah Tikva, September 2.

DISSATISFIED TOURISTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Lately something has been happening which hurts me. Many, many Americans are coming back from Israel this summer — people who had gone eagerly and with anticipation — and they are coming back quite disenchanted, complaining about rude treatment in hotels, shops, etc. This is not good for Israel, although I can understand the Israelis and the fact that masses of foreigners can be annoying. But I am sure Israel would not and should not antagonize the American tourists.

MARY LANDAU

White Plains, N.Y., September 6.

PEN FRIENDS

P. MURUGAN (23), of 37 New Bloc Western Hostel, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, India, would like to correspond with young Israeli girls. His hobbies are postcards, music and the movies.

RAJIV BHATNAGAR (19), of Room 362, Hostel III, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur 16, India, would like to have Israeli penfriends. His hobbies are swimming, painting and playing the guitar.

GIVE LIFTS TO SOLDIERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read in your issue of September 10 about Mrs. Rose Brodie's indignation concerning the lack of cooperation on the part of some of our drivers in giving lifts to our soldiers. She is, of course, perfectly right and we should be ashamed of these fellow citizens. But my question is: are we doing anything to remedy this situation?

Some two weeks ago, I returned on a Friday at noon from Ashdod to Haifa, and I noticed two private cars filling up with soldiers bound for Haifa. When I overtook these cars, I saw they had a Paz sticker on their windows. On further inquiry, I was told that Paz employees had a scheme whereby their cars give lifts to soldiers on Fridays and holidays on the route Haifa-Jerusalem on a regular schedule.

Would it be too much to ask that a similar scheme be implemented by some of our other big enterprises?

IOSEF BEN ZION

Haifa, September 13.

TV FILMS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I heartily agree with Mr. Gilon on the choice of films shown on TV. Personally, I feel that the following films would be suitable for Friday night: musicals like the ones with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, or Gene Kelly, some Sinatra films, even Bing Crosby in his young days, also comedies with Danny Kaye, Charlie Chaplin and many more.

Moreover, there are newer series than just "Popeye" for the children. Perhaps we could see some more Walt Disney cartoons.

MRS. RAE ERENBERG

Kiryat Malachi, September 5.

YISRAEL HALPERN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Appreciation of the late Professor Yisrael Halpern (August 27) must have evoked feelings of gratitude to all readers who knew this fine man and fine scholar.

A tribute which was paid him not long before his death, but which was not mentioned in the Appreciation, should, however, surely be noted. He was awarded the Israel Yefroykin prize (administered by the Jewish National Fund) for his recent book "Yehudim ve-Yahadut Bemizrach Europa" (Jews and Judaism in Eastern Europe).

HARRY SABEL

Jerusalem, September 14.

HOW NASSER SPIED ON THE BRITISH

LONDON (AP). — Egypt enlisted the help of Greek-Cypriot spies in Cyprus to determine British military strength on the island before Nasser took over the Suez Canal in 1956, Nasser top confidant said on Sunday.

Egypt had helped the anti-British Eoka rebels in Cyprus, "giving them arms and money... Egypt's intelligence service asked the Eoka rebels to report on what forces the British had," said Mohammed Hassanein Heykal in an extract from a biography of Nasser published in London's "Sunday Telegraph." The Editor of Cairo's "Al Ahram" newspaper, Heykal was a close friend of Nasser during his years in power.

Espionage information from Cyprus and Malta convinced Nasser it would take the British two months to mount an invasion force and the Egyptian leader decided to risk Western wrath and nationalize the Canal, said Heykal.

Nasser made the mistake of thinking Israel would not take part in any military action against the nationalization, Heykal said. Nasser believed British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden would "prefer to keep it European." But both Israel and France joined the military thrust against Egypt, which turned into a political victory for Nasser.

Nasser did not inform the Soviet Union of his Canal plans, because he thought "maybe if we told them they would try to dissuade us."

Heykal claimed that Eden's inability to get along with Nasser played an emotional part in Egypt's break with the West. Nasser claimed Eden behaved like "a prince dealing with vagabonds."

Trawlerman will now get a new boat

HAIFA. — Shimon Magirkewitz, the owner of the trawler Orit, which was sunk by Egyptian missiles 16 months ago, will be able to buy a replacement: arrangements to enable him to buy a trawler he found for sale in Sicily have made by the Fishermen's Union and the Agriculture Ministry as a sort of good deed for the New Year.

After a year of searching for a boat, Mr. Magirkewitz — who has been fishing ever since he came to the country 32 years ago, — found a suitable vessel in Sicily for $58,000. He was offered a IL240,000 loan by the Agriculture Ministry. But as he had no collateral the payment was delayed and meanwhile the devaluation occurred, and he found himself IL50,000 short.

Last week it was decided that he could get the loan without collateral, provided the Knesset's Finance Committee gives its approval, which will be recommended by the Ministry. To cover the extra IL50,000 the joint Ministry — Union Fishing Support Fund decided to grant him the sum as a (non-returnable) "standing loan."

Meanwhile his appeal against the low compensation paid to him by the Arnona for the loss of the Orit is still pending. The compensation covered only the loan that was still outstanding on the boat, and the compensation he had to pay to the survivors of the Egyptian attack, leaving him without the means to get another boat.

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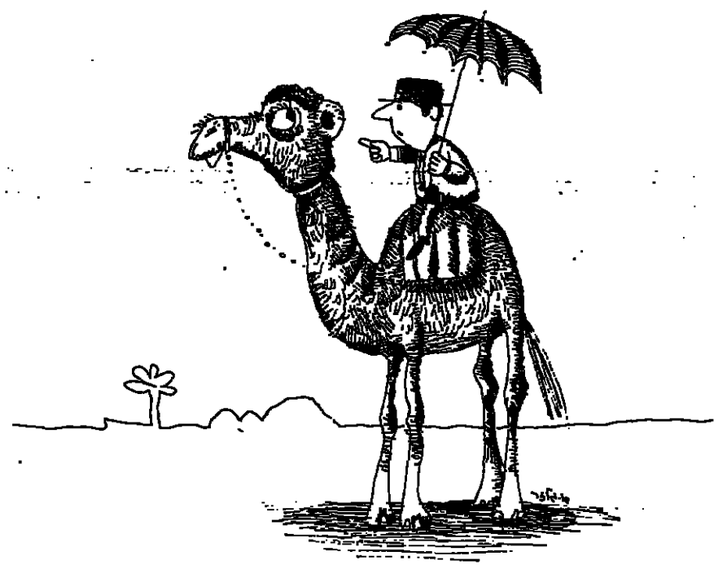

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NEW LABOUR LAWS DODGE THE ISSUE

POST Economic Editor Moshe Ater says that the Government's proposed new legislation to deal with strikes does not get to the root of the current labour malaise. He also discusses general economic policy and says that it is becoming increasingly accepted, even in trade union quarters, that long-term benefits may have to take precedence over short-term gains.

NOBODY expected last week's special session of the Knesset, convened to debate the growing labour unrest, to produce tangible results. However, it disappointed because rhetoric prevailed over earnest discussion. The opposition parties were mainly concerned with bitter criticism, without attempting to outline how the remedy suggested by them — compulsory arbitration — would operate in practical terms. The coalition members voted, but had nothing to say. And the Minister of Labour, who could have used the occasion to outline the government's new policy — eagerly expected by the public — confined himself to generalities, leaving one uncertain whether much of a change has actually taken place.

Mr. Almogi's emphatic statement that compulsory arbitration is incompatible with democracy was impressive, but cannot hold water, for such a system is applied e.g. in Australia and New Zealand (whether successfully is another matter) without in the least interfering with the people's rights. In the end, Dr. Sneh was not alone wondering about the semantics of the alleged gulf dividing "compulsory" from "obligatory" arbitration in labour conflicts.

Shortcomings

Behind this verbal fireworks, the public has almost lost sight of the real issue, and of the actual shortcomings of the forthcoming labour legislation. For over a year we have been told that a bill reforming the whole legal framework of collective bargaining is in preparation, and that a team of experts is drafting it so as to change the present — rather lax — relationship of the contracting employers and employees. What has been announced after last week's stormy cabinet meeting is a far cry from that. A law will be passed, confined — by and large — to public services. Wildcat strikes will be outlawed, and rules will be laid down both for calling an official strike and for arbitration in case of a conflict while an agreement is in force. In case of a strike not properly approved and called, the way will be open for claim of damages, and the strikers will—probably — face some fine or punishment. For good measure, punishment is threatened also for the misbehaving employer, i.e. in the main for the State and the municipalities. Collective agreements in "essential" non-public industries may also be declared legally binding.

The outstanding feature of the proposed law is that it does not intend any basic reform of the present way of collective bargaining, that it is not going to introduce any new general principle, but only to regulate the imposition of measures which have been hitherto applied in emergency cases (such as work orders) and to facilitate the resort to arbitration in the public sector, which has hitherto lacked a system of mediation and arbitration comparable to that developed in the private industries. It may therefore be useful as far as it goes. But — unless last-minute changes will be introduced in the draft — — it will not go to the root of the current malaise.

Moreover, while the proposed law may strengthen the government's position in its dealing with wildcat strikes, there is no gainsaying that it could have handled them much more firmly within its present legal powers.

Quite apart from work orders and court injunctions (which could have been applied more swiftly and on a wider basis in cases of real emergency), one fails to understand why evident threats of violence by strikers, as well as wilful damage to property, have never been punished. Why in most cases strike pay was paid even in cases of strikes disapproved by the Histadrut and labeled as unlawful by official spokesmen. Why no action has ever been taken against wildcat strike leaders. Why next to no attempt has been made to reduce the impact of a strike on the unconcerned public by providing an alternative private service (as is done currently by the Jerusalem post office) or an alternative official procedure (as the Treasury was reported to have considered for customs checking of import and export shipments).

Elaborate formulas

Moreover, in nearly no case has the public authority (including the publicly owned corporations) maintained initial refusal to recognize the strikers' claims. The elaborate formulas adopted to disguise this fact have long since become a subject for wry jokes, and the lesson has sunk in that a strike does achieve its end — more or less — regardless of its legality and of the strikers' behaviour.

Once this is realized, one can hardly escape the conclusion that the law now proposed is intended not so much as a show of force, but as an alternative to it. Just because the coalition — led by Labour parties — is anxious to avoid a clash with striking workers — wildcat or not — another attempt is to be made to invigorate the Histadrut, to prop up the official trade unions by banning strikes not given their proper blessing. The law is to be confined to the public sector because there the Histadrut's position has been most weakened.

In private industry — not to speak of agriculture, commerce or services — some regard to costing, profitability and competition must be paid by most agressive labour leaders, but no such considerations apply to the public services. As a result separate action can be taken by groups with big nuisance value without the backing of established labour organizations, as we have had ample evidence in recent years. Small wonder, therefore, that the Histadrut Secretary General — increasingly unable to impose his authority on shop committees, local labour councils, and even entire trade unions — has welcomed the intended law as an aid to the Histadrut's internal discipline.

Untenable distinction

At this juncture, however, two things must be considered:

The legal distinction between public and "essential" services, and ordinary services is untenable in the long run. If a collective contract is binding and enforceable in one case, so it must be in the other. If damages can be claimed in case of a strike in one service or industry, there is no reason why this right is to be accorded for other damages caused by a strike. One may wonder whether all the legal and financial consequences of the proposed legislation have been duly taken into account; once precedents based on the new law are established, its application is bound to widen, and it will have eventually to be applied to the entire economy. As a matter of fact, warning noises concerning putting up claims for wildcat strike damages have been heard also from the private industry. Since therefore a wider reform of the present legal position in this respect seems unavoidable, the wisdom of proceeding in the public sector only appears at least questionable.

Secondly, one may wonder whether all the implications of providing legal support to the established trade unions have been duly considered. The Histadrut structure is now in flux, it is all too often divided against itself, and may easily become a burden instead of a prop for the state administration aiming at a smoothly working economy. The Histadrut's book of rules, — which is to serve as a guide for delineating a legal from a wildcat strike — is currently honoured in the breach no less than in the observance. Changes are demanded in methods of electing the shop committees, declaring and ending a strike, of having a strike decision approved by a higher (local or national) trade union authority. Obviously the State cannot interfere in the internal functioning of a voluntary labour movement. But neither can it blindly accept the authority of disunited trade unions without setting a minimum of control over the way they operate. It was this basic legal framework for the operation (collective bargaining) of trade unions which Mr. Almogi was expected to produce shortly. It seems that he shall have to do it even more urgently if the new law is enacted.

Lastly, the law — as it has been announced — deliberately avoids any reference to an authority entitled to fix wages, to impose working terms against the will of the parties concerned, i.e. in particular against the will of the workers. It envisages ultimate resort to arbitration under a neutral chairman for conflicts occurring during the period of a signed contract, and a free-for-all when the contract is to be renegotiated. It is this principle which is considered sacrosanct in a modern democracy, and which Mr. Almogi had in mind when rejecting compulsory arbitration.

However, the time has come to realize that this principle is increasingly clashing with the modern form of economic planning, in which incomes policy is playing a steadily growing part. This does not mean, of course, that freedom of labour contract should — or can — be disregarded. Nor is that intended by anybody in his senses. But awareness is gaining ground even in trade union quarters that if full employment and sound growth of the economy are to be maintained, classical struggle for improvement of labour conditions must be combined with concern for its national effects, i.e. that general long-term benefits may take precedence over short-term individual gains.

Just because modern wage policy cannot be divorced from concern over price trends, international competition, investment, even vocational training, decisions concerning it cannot be left solely to the parties immediately concerned with an umpire trying to find an acceptable compromise. A higher authority is required, and the trade unions — including their militant minority groups — will have to reckon with that authority as best they can. One may — or may not — label this "compulsory arbitration," but the semantics do not really matter. What matters is that the time has come to grapple not with the semblance of a non-existent incomes policy, but with the substantive issues involved.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Easy or the Cryptic puzzle.

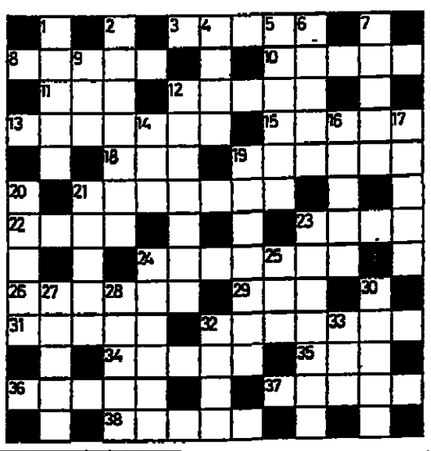
EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

2 Distort (5)
5 Crazy (5)
10 Mountainous (5)
11 Opponent (3)
12 Musical drama (5)
13 Try (7)
15 Fragrance (5)
18 Dish (3)
19 Paint (5)
21 The Devil (3, 4)
22 Step (4)
23 Boast (4)
24 Visual image (7)
26 Boring instrument (6)
29 One's years (3)
32 Course (5)
33 Red-faced (7)
34 Portly (5)
35 In excess (3)
36 Conclusion (5)
37 Glowed (5)
38 Frenzy (5)

DOWN

1 Elevated (5)
2 Spire (7)
4 Piped an eye (4)
5 Contracted (6)
6 Papal crown (5)
7 Reproach (5)
9 Wee thing (3)
12 Outdoor (4-3)
14 Central (3)
16 Card game (5)
17 Straighten (5)
19 Exaltation (7)
20 Gush out (5)
21 Main (5)
22 Respire (7)
24 Read (6)
25 Sound of aversion (3)
27 Weird (5)
28 Dress ornament (5)
30 Flower (5)
32 Can do (4)
33 Low (3)



24 Frighten with rattles in a way (7)
26 Of this deity, nothing but a title exists (6)
29 A crusty bird? (3)
31 If you want a drink, get your chat on (5)
32 Necessarily adds six to the total (7)
34 Repeat order? (5)
35 Tims gets a pound note (3)
36 Contract, that brings a learner comfort? (5)
37 Reveal to Len? (3, 2)
38 Due to a Union rule, these endeavours will be better rewarded (5)

DOWN

1 Scripture in which there's no ark? (5)
2 It has medical possibilities, however fractional (7)
4 The ones that win (4)
5 Go places (6)
6 Indian lake (5)
7 Stringed instrument utilising an electric circuit? (5)
9 It's high in the blue, almost (3)
12 Illustrates a blend of spiced Tl (7)
14 Negative used in ignorance (3)
16 Publisher's children? (5)
17 Go in for accountancy? (5)
19 A piece of bent wire (7)
20 Can it be hag-ridden? (5)
21 It's wonderful when mum and Joe get a letter (5)
23 Content to make appeals to the Editor (7)
24 Performing barber? (6)
25 Tubular head, not necessarily great (3)
27 Transactions of a country boy? (5)
28 A good thing, even when it goes to pot (5)
30 Not a single substance (5)
32 In place of dil remote? (4)
33 It may attract bids in plenty (3)

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

3 Religious girl? (5)
8 One on whom the majority can depend (5)
10 That's straight, governor! (6)
11 Fabulous bird (3)
12 Prevent an artist going back to bed (5)
13 Servicemen forming a seminar (7)
15 Vile stuff, nothing more (5)
18 Shock absorber? (3)
19 Leslie was a funny fellow (6)
21 Is such strife martial perhaps? (7)
22 No spurious coin (4)
23 Washed, maybe up and about (4)

Friday's Cryptic Solution

ACROSS. — 1, Tracer. 8, Tea. 10, Acid-drop. 14, Ballast. 15, League. 17, Son of a gun. 21, Pep (rev). 22, Rat. 24, Time flies. 27, Rose. 35, Ten. 36, Tenure. 37, Head (no body).

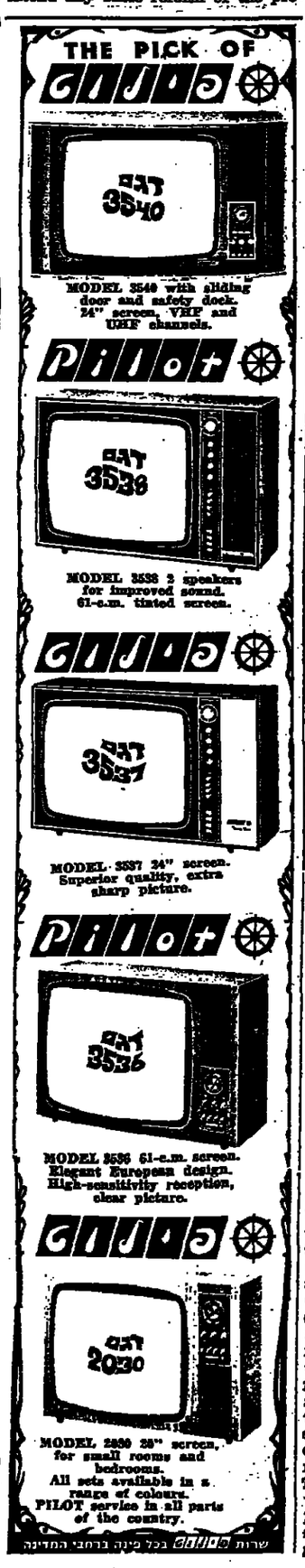
DOWN. 1, Club. 2, Due-I. 3, Peas. 5, Ridden. 6, Car (case). 7, Rapped. 9, Act. 11, Sal-op. 12, Sloop. 15, Lute. 18, GI-GI. 19, Near. 20, Gum (rev). 23, Elder. 24, Genes. 25, Tale-NT. 26, Tartar. 28, Set. 29, Knee. 30, Tene (control). 31, Re-ad. 33, Gin.

Friday's Easy Solution

ACROSS.—1, Flak. 4, Rattan. 8, Pro. 10, Omit. 13, Oatcakes. 14, Gushawk. 15, Adored. 17, Milestone. 21, Pee. 22, Wit. 23, Via. 25, Mihhanta. 27, Repeat. 28, Defiant. 32, Creditor. 34, Deer. 35, God. 36, Duress. 37, Snap.

DOWN.—1, Frog. 2, Axis. 3, Grow. 5, Arcade. 6, Ilk. 7, Noside. 9, Oak. 11, Motif. 12, Three. 15, Anti. 16, Rudn. 18, Leap. 19, Twit. 20, Ofl. 23, Valid. 24, Atone. 25, Braced. 26, Matins. 28, Dog. 29, Eros. 30, Aeon. 31, Trap. 33, Eac.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON FRIDAY



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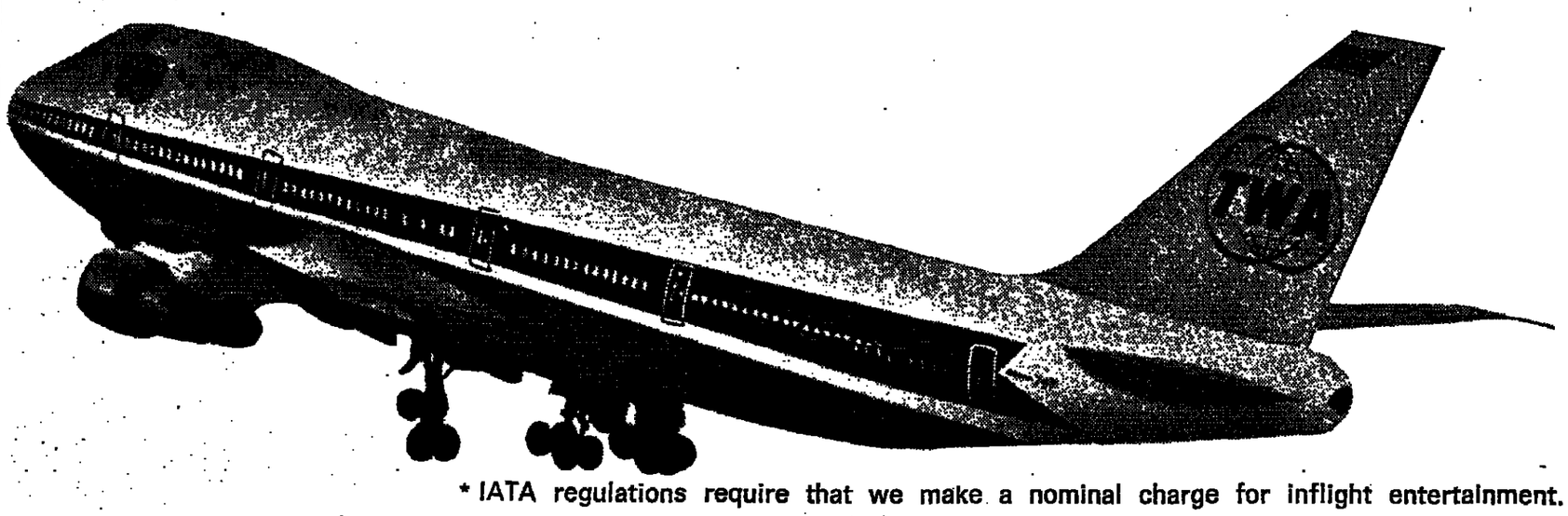

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Brilliant analysis of ambivalent Abdul

NASSER by Jean Lacouture. Paris Editions du Seuil 350 pp.

Reviewed by Gideon Weigert

ANY book on Egypt by Jean Lacouture can be expected to be of the highest quality. His "L'egypte en mouvement" (Egypt in Transition), published in 1956 in collaboration with his wife Simone, who is an expert on Egypt in her own right, and after he had served as a foreign correspondent in Cairo since 1952, is still one of the best sources on Nasserism. During his stint in Cairo, Lacouture got to know Nasser personally, and thereafter he kept in close touch with Egyptian affairs through periodic visits.

In the book under review, Lacouture covers the history of Gamal Iban Abdul Nasser Hussein from his birth in 1918 in the village of Bene Mor, as the son of a rural postman. It describes Nasser's schooling at Cairo's A-Nahda secondary school, his enrolment, after great difficulties, at the Abbassiyah Military Academy, and his posting as a young lieutenant in Upper Egypt and Sudan. In 1941, with Rommel marching through Libya, Nasser is back in Cairo, where a great debate is going on. Many Egyptian officers believed the Germans to be the liberators. Young Anwar Sadat was one of them, and he organized an anti-British underground cell and contacted pro-Axis groups.

Blind love

Seven years later found Nasser in the trenches of the encircled Egyptian unit in the Faluja pocket and in direct contact with Yeruham Cohen. Then Lacouture takes us from the "Free Officers" revolt in 1952, to the Bandung Conference (1955), the Sinai Campaign (1956) and the Six Day War (1967), showing Nasser's development into one of the world's foremost political figures. Loved and blindly followed by his own countrymen and most of the Arab peoples ("Nasser, you are alive," was the scream of millions at the time of his funeral), hated and despised by opponents at home and abroad, he became one of the most controversial figures of our generation.

Lacouture gives us a brilliant analysis of Nasser's ambivalent character, which was marked by farsightedness on the one hand and almost infantile reactions to outside influences on the other hand.

His break with Najib Mohammed Naguib, nominal leader of the 1952 rising in which King Farouk was deposed, came, according to Lacouture, after Naguib insisted on the right to veto all decisions, and after he protested against the brutal way in which the Moslem Brotherhood was being suppressed.

One of Nasser's main faults, according to Lacouture, was the conviction which he shared with other Arab heads of state that Israel was acting as the policeman of the Western powers in the Middle East. Nasser never understood the deep motivations of Israel's action, Lacouture writes. This was the source of a series of tragic miscalculations. Together with faulty intelligence and the workings of Oriental imagination, this led to Radio Cairo telling the people that "the Egyptian army has beaten the enemy in Sinai and totally destroyed the Israeli Air Force" at a time when seven million Egyptians could clearly see the Israeli Air Force ranging freely in the skies over Cairo in 1967.

Ben-Gurion's belief

According to Lacouture, Nasser's guiding principle was "to do everything for the peole, but to let nothing be done by them." Through his entire career Nasser kept the reins in his own hands, afraid to let any initiative pass into the hands of the people. Little wonder that in 1968 demonstrators from Helwan to Alexandria shouted; "There is no socialism without individual freedom." Lacouture quotes Kamal Rif'at, one of Nasser's closest collaborators, as saying in 1963: "Our only party, the Arab Socialist Union, now has a membership of seven million — but what we need is some 20,000 activists."

In his last three years a fundamental change occurred in Nasser's attitude. Worn down by his failure to unite the Arab world under Egypt's leadership, the slogan of "No war, no peace" was replaced by "Egypt for the Egyptians" and a gradual search for peace. Little wonder that Mr. David Ben-Gurion stated that in August, 1970, a close friend told him: "Nasser wants to meet you." To this Mr. Ben-Gurion said: "I believe that this time Nasser was not lying and that he meant what he said. What a pity that he has died in the meanwhile."

Lacouture has little enthusiasm for Anwar Sadat's abilities. He recounts how Nasser often used to throw up to him the mocking name by which other officers called him: "Bikbashi Sah!" (little yes-man lieutenant).

This book is a "must" for everyone wishing to know the inside story of Egypt in these critical days.

The walrus and the carpenter in the disunity of the wasted '60s

WHEN THE SUN SET ON THE EMPIRE

THE PENDULUM YEARS: Britain and the Sixties by Bernard Levin. London, Jonathan Cape. 435 pp. £2.50.
THE AGE OF AFFLUENCE, 1951 — 1964. Edited by V. Bogdanor and R. Skidelsky. London, MacMillan (Student Edition). 352 pp. 75p.

Reviewed by N. A. Rose

IT is fitting that Bernard Levin should have summed up "Britain and the Sixties," for, in a very real sense, he was himself a product of that decade. He first leaped into the public eye as the grand inquisitor of the first satire programme of consequence to appear on BBC television, a programme which, as he rightly and somewhat proudly points out, "entirely altered the pattern of Saturday night behaviour" for more then 12 million viewers. There, week after week, perched high on his three-legged stool, he would subject some luckless victim to a merciless cross-examination, dissecting him in public and wrapping up the pieces for all the world to see. It was, without question, a virtuoso performance to sustain this kind of vitriolic attack week in week out. And this book has something of the flavour of this performance. It is caustic, biting, at times penetrating, but leaves one with a strange feeling of disquiet at the end.

Levin is without question an outstanding journalist. The record speaks for itself: for four years he wrote a political column in the Spectator; he has been television and drama critic for various national dailies; and, most impressive of all, for six years he wrote a daily column in the "Daily Mail" in which his subjects ranged from international affairs to books and the arts, and from politics to history and science. Everything is grist for his mill and nothing escapes him.

This is not to say that the present book does not entertain. Just to be taken back over the events covered is in itself fascinating. Take the Profumo affair, for example. It seems incredible that so much dust should have been raised over so banal an occurrence. What was it all about anyway? Sexual aberrations? The personal integrity of an elected representative of the people? The hypocrisy of the Establishment? — a favourite target for crusading journalists and one that Levin cannot resist. At any rate, viewed from the balmy atmosphere of the permissive society it all seems slightly archaic. Even the names have an Oppenheimer quality: Stephen Ward and Christine Keeler, John Profumo, P.C., M.P., Captain Eugene Ivanov and Johnny Edgecombe. Who were these people? Who really cares?

The two Harolds

Nevertheless, Levin is at his best when describing the establishment at bay. And during the 1960s there were many such examples: Profumo and morals, the trial of Lady Chatterly's Lover and censorship, spy alarums and untold secrets in the corridors of power. Here Levin displays admirable liberal sentiments: less hypocrisy and humbug, and more freedom for individual initiative. He wishes, one senses, to cut the ubiquituous clerk down to size.

When he turns to politics his touch is less sure. The decade was dominated politically by the two Harolds, MacMillan and Wilson, whom Levin dubs as "The Walrus ... and the Carpenter." His pen portraits are amusing enough, cutting away a lot of the glamour and nonsense that inevitably surround men in high places. But the witticisms, the sarcasm, the poisoned barbs are suddenly too much. There comes a point when they begin to grate on the nerves and not enlighten the mind. It is all too easy to poke fun at politicians, and men who run for public office must expect to be handled roughly. But the picture Levin paints of MacMillan as a throw-back to the Edwardian era who was more concerned to read the novels of Trollope and while away his week-ends in country houses than attend to political affairs, or of Wilson as a North Country sharpie who would rather sell his own grandmother than carry out the declared policy of his party, are caricatures, more suited to the genius of a Vicky (from whom one suspects he got the original idea) than to serious political journalism.

There is also a curious gap between Levin's "enlightened" views on individual behaviour and his ideas on foreign affairs. He has no time for those do-good Lefties who jump up in protest every time the U.S. is mentioned. After all, he confidently explains, "Ho Chi Min is one of the many mass murderers whose worship has, over the years, become fashionable and even obligatory in countries where mass murder is usually disapproved of and rarely if ever practised." This is a highly tendentious statement whose implications are frightening.

Profumo and Beatlemania

The book also has a thesis: "Throughout the world and most of all in Britain, the 1960s were years with an extraordinary unified quality — far more than any other decade of modern times except perhaps the thirties." This quotation appears on the cover-blurb, and one can only assume that it was inserted by the publishers and somehow escaped the notice of the author. For if the book proves anything, it proves precisely the opposite.

Take the Profumo affair. Levin's conclusion is that the social and moral norms which fashioned the atmosphere and background to that incident were particular to standards that were fast disappearing, and that if one could somehow transfer those events to the latter years of the sixties they would be shrugged off as just another fad of the upper classes. This is an admirable conclusion; but where is the "unified quality"? And so it goes on. From Beatlemania to law-suits by one Beatle against another. From the passive protest of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament to the mindless violence of the great Demos at the end of the decade. From Lady Chatterly and Fanny Hill to Hair and Oh Calcutta. These striking generalisations are thoroughly misleading, and Levin would have done better to let well alone and allow the book to speak for itself.

One final point. The individual chapters read well in themselves, entertaining, witty, often perceptive — though the writing is somewhat involved, clauses, sub-clauses, and sub-sub-clauses, often following each other with bewildering rapidity. But the book is difficult to digest at one sitting.

★ ★ ★

"The Age of Affluence," on the other hand, does not pretend to describe a unified entity. Quite the contrary, it writes about the "politics of illusion," and, one might add, the politics of confusion. This seems a more appropriate way of refining a period still too near to our own recollection to grant us historical perspective. It deals with the 13 years of Conservative rule from 1951 to 1964. It shows how England's traditional ruling party guided the country away from the austerity years of Labour rule and into the Age of Affluence, or as MacMillan — to his eternal regret — put it, into the years where the ordinary man had never had it so good." For it is important to remember that a year after the Conservatives fell from power and were replaced by the Wilson administration, Great Britain awoke to immense foreign debts, was eventually forced to devalue the pound, and fell prostrate before an almost endemic economic malaise with all its associate consequences. Dean Acheson's famous quip that "Great Britain has lost an empire and has not yet found a role" came home to roost with a vengeance.

This book attempts to clarify some of the questions which arose from this state of affairs. Were these years really a period of affluence and progress Or were they 13 wasted years? How did MacMillan come to dominate the period? And why did Labour in opposition fail to prepare itself more thoroughly for office? And what was the significance of Suez, C.N.D., the Teddy Boys and the Angry Young Men? Just to pose these questions is to highlight the difficulties in answering them. Nevertheless, some 10 young academicians make an attempt, each one setting on one particular topic and subjecting it to analysis. Inevitably, the result is both satisfactory and disappointing. Some of the essays reach a high standard; others, unfortunately, do not.

There is an excellent characterization of MacMillan, this strange, lonely personality who so often in the past found himself competely out of step with the leadership of his own party but who, in periods of crisis, displayed those qualities of ruthlessness, single-mindedness and leadership that are essential for those who aspire to clamber to the top. MacMillan led the Conservatives out of the catastrophe of Suez to the unexpected electoral victory of 1959. This was a spectacular triumph. Thus the legend of SuperMac was born, a legend which has haunted English politics ever since. MacMillan dominated both his cabinet and his public. He did not shrink from raising his many well-born relatives to high office. The cabinet, so it was noted, was more like a family gathering than a political institution. Criticism made little impression upon his notorious "infappahility," and perhaps in the end this contributed to his downfall. In 1962, he "butchered" half his cabinet in a forlorn attempt to save his government's dwindling reputation. It was a sign more of weakness than of strength. MacMillan's fall from grace is traced in considerable detail. What emerges clearly is that he did not fall as the result of a torrid love affair between an unsuccessful War Minister and a high-class call girl. The reasons go much deeper, and it is illuminating to compare the treatment MacMillan gets here to the rather superficial and glossy account he receives from Levin.

Yet another interesting essay describes the rise and fall of the Campaign for Nucleur Disarmament, perhaps the first real protest movement of significance to appear in the post-war western world. The C.N.D. is examined in the context of those other mass movements which have, at different periods and for various reasons, swept England: the Chartists and the anti-Corn Law League of the 19th century, or the peace ballot movement of the 1930s.

Certainly the C.N.D., at the height of its glory, was a powerful and influential body. Its views, after all, did capture, if not captivate, the Labour Party conference. Unfortunately, its decline was as rapid as its advance. The last marches became an integral part of the Easter ritual, a kind of ideological family outing, complete with kids, sandwiches, lemonade and all. There is an overwhelming similarity between the descriptions of the great Chartist demonstration at Kennington Common in 1848 — the last and the gayest as it happened — and those of the C.N.D. at Trafalgar Square in the early 1960s. Still, the really important point, and one perhaps not sufficiently stressed here, is that the C.N.D. focussed the first wave of political enthusiasm of the post-war generation. Indeed, the response of the young to C.N.D. was in many ways unique. All the trappings of the "young protester," which were to become so familiar in the late 1960s, were first discovered on the march from Aldermaston to London: the long hair, untidy dress, guitars and protest songs, badges and colourful symbols. C.N.D.'s passivity was finally submerged by more violent emotions. But they were the pioneers and their badge is still with us, if nothing else.

Inevitably, the shadow of Suez falls heavy over the whole book. And this is as it should be. Suez was the most divisive event in English politics since the Irish question threatened civil war in the years immediately before 1914. The vision of the Suez Canal flowing through Lady Eden's drawing-room to Sir Anthony's extreme consternation will forever arrest our attention.

I highly recommend this book for those interested in a competent, scholarly summing-up of those far off, but ever present, days.

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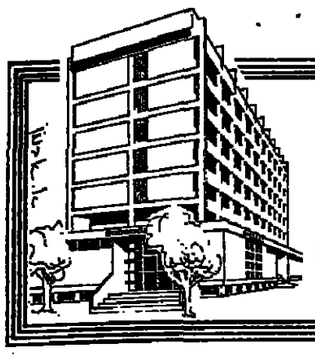

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Cholera threat to 8 million Bengal refugees

By MAX WILDE

GENEVA (Ofns). — U.N. officials are expecting a fresh flare-up of cholera among the eight million East Pakistani refugees now in India, when the monsoons end about mid-October. Since the last cholera epidemic in June, when 45,000 cases were reported with 6,000 deaths, the heavy monsoon rains have flushed out or diluted many of the centres of infection, but these are likely to re-establish themselves when the dry season starts.

As it is, 200 cholera cases are still being recorded every day among the refugees, with a death rate of 60 a week. To cope with the threat of a fresh cholera outbreak, as well as the heavy incidence of other diseases such as malaria and malnutrition, the World Health Organization sent 500 tons of medical supplies to India during August and is now doing so at a rate of 40 to 50 tons a week, including millions of doses of cholera vaccine; as well as curative medicines, such as rehydration fluids and antibiotics. These facts emerged from an interview here with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, who is also in charge of the "focal point" through which international assistance to India is being channelled.

International aid

The Indian Government has complained that international help is inadequate and slow. Asked to comment, the Prince agreed that the help given by the international community "is certainly below requirements." But, he added, "one must note that in the three and a half months since the Secretary-General launched his appeal (for aid to India in dealing with the refugee problem) an exceptional effort has been made. The response has indeed, and without exaggeration, been unprecedented. It by far exceeds anything that has been done in the humanitarian field during the 26 years of the U.N.'s existence."

The problem has also been escalating at an unprecedented rate. Last May, the Indian Government said it would need $175m. to help three million refugees for six months. But, Prince Sadruddin said, "later, as the Government of India reported a continuous rise in the number of refugees, figures were adjusted on the basis of six million people for six months, with a target of help in cash and kind amounting to $400m. To date a total figure of nearly $200m. has been contributed by the international community to the relief operation in India."

Nevertheless, Prince Sadruddin admitted that aid to India has been slow in getting through, but attributed this to the sheer magnitude of the problem. He said: "What they (India) have received so far is the emergency goods such as medicaments, shelter material for two million people, and high protein food sent by air on a continuous basis. In fact, I believe that we have created the longest and biggest air bridge operation for humanitarian purposes of all time."

Bulk supplies, however, food, vehicles and so on, were being sent by sea, he said, and are only now reaching Calcutta. It took time to find shipping and to carry the goods from the countries of origin to India. The Indian Government had indicated that it needed about 350,000 tons of rice; 265,000 tons of rice had so far been contributed.

Malnutrition

But the problem is not solved, he said. "This is no time for expressing satisfaction." Cash contributions to the U.N. are running out, while contributions in kind are all either in India or on their way to India. Governments and public opinion throughout the world must be convinced of the vital need to continue their support he said.

Prince Sadruddin continued: "There is no doubt that several hundreds of thousands of children are exposed to severe malnutrition diseases, such as kwashiorkor and marasmus (waste due to dehydration). It is true that malnutrition is endemic, both in India and Pakistan, but the camp situation aggravates the danger. The flooding, the primitive or non-existent sanitary installations, the mud and the weakened physical state in which many people are, often provoke diarrhoea and other intestinal disturbances."

Rations for grown-ups and children appeared to be sufficient, he said, with 2,000 calories a day for adults and half that amount for children. But when a child falls ill with diarrhoea, it is the custom in the area to withhold solid food and give barley water instead. With lots of liquid and lack of solid food, the child is likely to develop a malnutrition disease, such as kwashiorkor. Families on the whole would not recognise the nature of the disease and many medical personnel in the field have not been trained in nutrition problems.

Two programmes are now in operation to try to save the children. The first is an emergency one, under which Indian medical teams gather children from the camps and take them to medical centres where they can be treated with high-protein food and vitamins. The second programme deals with the preventive aspect and is to provide, through the network of the Indian Red Cross, massive high-protein nutrition to some 1,200,000 children and 360,000 nursing or expectant mothers. But will this aid be sufficient and come in time? Prince Sadruddin sounded a warning:

Roads blocked

"The recent floods have brought to a standstill all movement of vehicles in many parts of the refugee areas. The vehicles we have provided for the operation are there, but the roads are blocked, even the train service north of Calcutta has been interrupted. The small airlift which the Red Cross has organised for its milk station programme has been temporarily brought to a standstill for the same reasons."

In fact, the transport problem, according to Prince Sadruddin, has been one of the great worries since the beginning of the operation. However, he added on a more optimistic note: "At least we may hope that after the monsoon this particular difficulty will be overcome. We have spent a considerable amount of cash on renting vehicles in India, as well as buying those that were available locally to help with the transportation of food, medicaments, and so on. We have also bought a total of some 1,800 vehicles, trucks, ambulances, trailers and jeeps which are now beginning to reach Calcutta."

Another problem is that of clothing. Prince Sadruddin said: "We have asked the League of Red Cross Societies, who are working very closely with the U.N. system, to be responsible for raising funds and collecting material for the clothing of the people. This is an $11m. programme which will have to be met before the cold weather sets in, particularly in the areas of Tripura and Assam where refugees are living on high ground, several thousand feet up. This is an absolute imperative if the spread of serious bronchial diseases is to be avoided."

But Prince Sadruddin knows and believes that everybody in India and Pakistan is agreed that "the solution to the problem can be no other than the return of these refugees to their homesteads." With the campaign of the Bengali separatists in East Pakistan still continuing, little progress has been made in achieving this. According to the Pakistan Government, said the Prince, only some 160,000 have as yet gone back.

East Pakistani refugees after crossing Indian border.

Black leaving U.S. High Court

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Justice Hugo Black announced last week he was retiring from the Supreme Court for reasons of health. The 85-year-old judge, a Confederate soldier's son, won a strong reputation for liberalism during his 34 years on the Supreme Court bench.

President Nixon's aides yesterday were working on a list of possible nominees — all expected to be strongly conservative — to succeed Justice Black.

Two new teachers join dance company

By DORA SOWDEN

TWO Lindas — Linda Hodes and Linda Rabin — have joined the Batsheva Dance Company as teachers and choreographers. This was announced by Canadian choreographer Brian Macdonald who has accepted the position of artistic director of the company for the 1971-72 season.

Linda Hodes was for some years a member of the Martha Graham company in New York. Brian Macdonald described her as "the closest link" here with Martha Graham. Linda Rabin, Canadian in origin, speaks Hebrew and will be assistant director and ballet mistress.

Brian Macdonald indicated possible development in the company's policy at a press conference last week. "We intend to attract choreographers from different camps and continue to experiment also in our own choreographic workshop," he said.

Announcing that the company would appear for a week in Paris on the invitation of the Paris Festival, he said "This is a considerable honour". The Batsheva company would also tour Belgium, Holland and France in November.

The Batsheva company will tour Europe again in the spring, and will go to South America and for a return visit to the United States later in 1972.

"We are very much in demand," Brian Macdonald pointed out "and this is very good for us. If we go on the stage to dance before complete strangers we constantly meet a challenge."

Among choreographers who would create new works for the company next year are Jerome Robbins, John Butler and Alvin Ailey, as well as Brian Macdonald himself — "but I don't want to dominate the company with my work," he observed. Israelis commissioned to contribute works include Mirali Sharon, Linda Hodes, Roni Segal, Oshra Elkayam and Rachel Kafri, as well as members of the Batsheva company.

The journalists were entertained with a demonstration of classwork directed by Brian Macdonald and a run-through of his ballet "Martha's Vineyard" at the Batsheva Studios.

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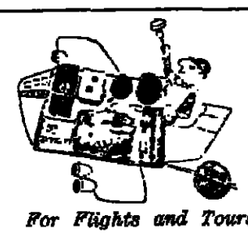

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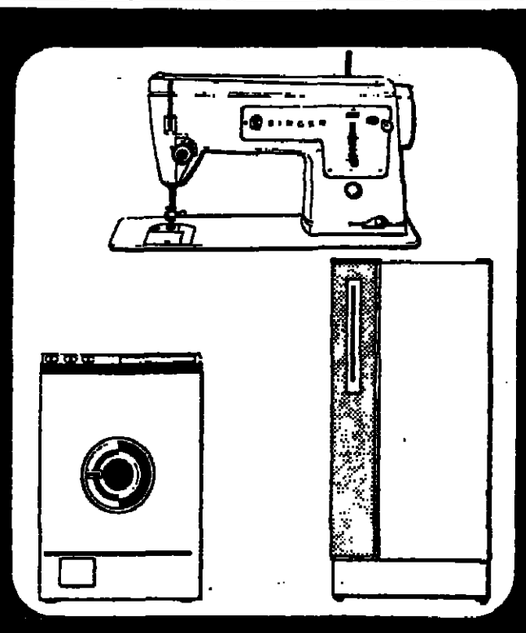
From Sunday, September 26, 1971, the telephone numbers of the Ministry of Tourism and of the Tourist Information Office, 24 Rehov King George, Jerusalem, will be changed.

Main Office

223366 instead of 20171
223361 instead of 20861

Tourist Information Office

227282 instead of 27282
227283 instead of 27283



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KEREN KAYEMET LEISRAEL
(Jewish National Fund)

The dedication of the Forest in honour of Rabbi Israel E. and Frieda Friedman

(planted by the Rabbinical Council of America)
will take place, on Monday, September 27, at 2.45 p.m.
in the John F. Kennedy Peace Forest
Transport leaves from K.K.L. Head Office, corner of Rehov King George and K.K.L., at 2.15 p.m.
To reserve a seat and confirm participation call (02) 35261 — Religious Organization Dept. not later than September 24.

NOTICE

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
18 Rehov Agron, Jerusalem.
New telephone number effective
2.00 p.m., Sept. 24, 1971

223491

TAXI DRIVERS ASSOCIATION
Tel. 64131, 33 Derech Ha'atzmaut, HAIFA.

Dear Passengers,

In accordance with authority from the Ministry of Transport, there will be an increase of 17% on taxi fares "Special," as from Thursday, 23.9.1971.

As the taximeters have not yet been adjusted to the new tariff, every driver will be holding a schedule of fares, which shows the old rate and its equivalent at the new tariff.

We shall do our utmost, to continue our services under the best possible conditions.

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The new telephone number of the head office of
THE JERUSALEM POST
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Please call between 1-2 p.m. our agent Mr. Elias Katz, Tel Aviv, Tel. 623728, and arrange for home delivery.

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BANK OF JERUSALEM FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MORTGAGES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1971

	Notes	31st March 1971 IL	31st March 1970 IL
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS			
Share Capital:			
Issued and fully paid	(7)	5,000,060	5,000,060
General Reserve		800,000	500,000
Unappropriated Profit		119,620	44,715
		5,919,680	5,544,755
LOANS FROM SHAREHOLDERS	(8)	5,738,129	4,808,965
DEBENTURES	(9, 11)	39,820,643	28,301,925
LOANS AND DEPOSITS FOR GRANTED LOANS	(10, 11)	43,697,419	33,084,370
OTHER ACCOUNTS			
Creditors, credit balances, inner reserve and accrued expenses	(12)	3,794,918	2,203,066
Proposed final dividend — net		152,502	152,502
		3,947,420	2,355,568
		99,123,291	74,095,603
GUARANTEES GIVEN (including IL2,031,180 for a Subsidiary; 1970 — IL2,092,946)		4,138,461	3,544,728
		103,261,752	77,640,331

MORDECHAI MAYER DIRECTOR
MORDECHAI ISH-SHALOM DIRECTOR
ELIEZER BODANKIN MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part thereof.

	Notes	31st March 1971 IL	31st March 1970 IL
LOANS AND DEPOSITS			
Loans secured by mortgages and other securities — partly guaranteed by third parties	(2)	86,737,145	68,060,070(+)
Deposits with The Treasury of the State of Israel		6,875,907	6,280,510
		93,613,052	68,340,580
INVESTMENTS — at cost			
Subsidiary Company	(3)	3,433,174	3,660,001
Government Loans	(4)	410,829	307,727
		3,844,003	3,967,728
DEBTORS AND BALANCES			
CASH AT BANKS			
FIXED ASSETS			
Improvements and alterations to leasehold premises, equipment, furniture and vehicles — at cost		323,249	926,857
		309,788	243,090
less accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(5)	305,056	186,998
DEFERRED CHARGES			
Debenture issue and distribution expenses less amortisation	(6)	728,143	430,960
DEBTORS FOR GUARANTEES		99,123,291	74,095,603
(including IL2,031,180 for a Subsidiary; 1970 — IL2,092,946)		4,138,461	3,544,728
		103,261,752	77,640,331

(+) Reclassified.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 — LINKAGE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A — The assets (excluding Government Loans) and liabilities, linked or in foreign currency, are included in the Balance Sheet as follows:
(1) Those linked to the Cost-of-Living Index — on the basis of the index for February 1971 (31.3.1970 — for February 1970).
(2) Those with the option of being linked to the Cost-of-Living Index or not — on the higher of the two bases, i.e. for the unlinked — at face value plus interest accrued thereon (31.3.1970 — on the same basis).
(3) Those linked to the Mortgage Index — on the basis of the last Mortgage Index, published in November 1966 (31.3.1970 — on the same basis).
(4) Those in foreign currency — at the official rate of $1=IL3.50 or equivalent (31.3.1970 — at the same rates).

B — Linking differences on assets and liabilities are included in the financial statements on the accrual basis.
The linking difference increment payable for the year of account exceeds the linking difference increment receivable by the net amount of IL657,319 (previous year — IL453,186).

C — The Bank bears the differences arising from linkage to the Cost-of-Living Index of a loan of IL2,000,000 which the Subsidiary Company received from a third party (for repayment over a period ending in 1983) in consideration for an annual premium paid by the Subsidiary Company at the rate of 4% of the loan.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND DEPOSITS

A — Consist of:

	Loans secured by mortgages or other securities IL	Deposits with The Treasury of the State of Israel IL	Total IL	31st March, 1970 IL
Linked to the Cost-of-Living Index	27,501,770	1,762,422	29,264,192	25,199,406
Optionally linked to the Cost-of-Living Index or unlinked	—	4,695,780	4,695,780	4,240,816
Linked to the Mortgage Index	969,890	—	969,890	1,205,433
Unlinked	58,515,485(*)	417,705	58,933,190	37,694,925
	88,987,145	6,875,907	93,863,052	68,340,580
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	250,000	—	250,000	—
	88,737,145	6,875,907	93,613,052	68,340,580

(*) Includes loans to property owners amounting to IL17,977,473 (31.3.1970 — IL8,569,749) in respect of which the liability to bear the cost of any linking differences that would arise were these loans linked to the Cost-of-Living Index rests with the Treasury. In consideration the Bank has undertaken to repay to the Treasury the interest exceeding 8% p.a. received from the property owners (the transactions arising from the above were reflected in the Financial Statements).
Loans to "interested parties," as defined in the Securities Regulations (Preparation of Financial Statements) — 1969, which are included in this section — except for an amount of IL1,000,000 referred to hereunder — were given in the usual course of business and their sum does not exceed 10% of the total loans and deposits.
In respect of the loan of IL1,000,000 to an "interested payment," the Bank received, after Balance Sheet date, a capital note bearing interest of 13½% and due for repayment in 1980. In the event of a winding-up, the note ranks for repayment after all the other liabilities of the issuer, whether secured or not.
The Bank has the right to set off against the amounts due to it on account of the said capital note all sums due from the Bank to the issuer. (A loan received from the issuer, which exceeds the amount of the note, is also due for repayment in 1980).

B — The above provision for doubtful debts based on a percentage of the total debts for which the Bank is responsible, was created in the year of account by an appropriation of IL70,000 out of the profits of the year and a transfer of IL180,000 from the Inner Reserve which originated in the profits of prior years (Note 12).

NOTE 3 — SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

A — The Company has 100% ownership and control in the Subsidiary Company.

B — Reconciliation of the value of the investment in the Subsidiary Company.
(1) There is no difference between the cost of the above investment and its net asset value according to the books of the Subsidiary Company at the date the investment was made.
(3) Between the date the investment was made and the date of these Financial Statements the Subsidiary has accumulated a retained surplus of IL4,493 (31.3.1970 — IL7,075) after the distribution of IL100,000 in bonus shares (31.3.1970 — this amount was transferred to a reserve for the proposed distribution of bonus shares).

C — The investment in the Subsidiary Company is composed of the following:

	31st March 1971 IL	31st March 1970 IL
20,000 Ordinary Shares of IL10 each (1970 — 10,000 Shares)	100,000	100,000
Loan linked to the Cost-of-Living Index with interest of 8% p.a. — or unlinked with interest of 12% — at the option of the Subsidiary	1,000,000	1,000,000
Current accounts	2,333,174	2,660,001
	3,433,174	3,660,001

NOTE 4 — GOVERNMENT LOANS, at cost
Consist of:

	31st March 1971 IL	31st March 1970 IL
Quoted loans — optionally linked to the Cost-of-Living Index or unlinked (market value approximately IL190,000; 1970 — approximately IL75,000)	168,000	62,010
Unquoted loans — linked to the Cost-of-Living Index	242,829	245,717
	410,829	307,727

In the opinion of the Directors there is no material difference between the cost of the unquoted loans and their aggregate market value.

NOTE 5 — FIXED ASSETS

A — Consist of:

	Cost IL	Accumulated Depreciation and Amortisation Rate %	Amount IL	Net Book Value as at 31st March 1971 IL	1970 IL
Improvements and alterations to Bank office premises (*)	151,670	10	6,976	144,694	85,898
Office equipment and furniture	155,944	6-7	29,088	126,306	59,088
Motor vehicles	52,210	15	18,354	34,156	42,017
	359,824		54,368	305,056	186,998

(*) The Bank office premises are owned by the Subsidiary.

B — Depreciation and amortisation are calculated by the straight-line method, at annual rates equivalent to those deductible for income tax purposes and which are considered adequate to write off the value of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

NOTE 6 — DEFERRED CHARGES
Debenture issue and distribution expenses are amortised in proportion to the nominal debenture interest charged in the accounts of the Bank.

NOTE 7 — SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31st March, 1971 and 1970	Authorised IL	Issued and Paid up IL
Ordinary Shares of IL1 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
Ordinary Shares of IL10 each	20,000,000	60
	25,000,000	5,000,060 (*)

(*) Registered shares.

NOTE 8 — LOANS FROM SHAREHOLDERS
Following a resolution of the Board of Directors to raise Loans amounting to IL5,000,000 from shareholders, the above loans were given by the shareholders according to their shares in the paid up capital of the Bank, with the option to convert the loans into shares at terms yet to be determined. The loans are linked to the Cost-of-Living Index and bear interest at 7% p.a.
The other terms of the loans have not been determined.
The amount stated in the Balance Sheet includes linking differences and accrued interest.

NOTE 9 — DEBENTURES

A — Consist of:

Series	Rate of Interest %	Years of Redemption From	To	Nominal Value IL	Accrued linking differences to the Cost-of-Living Index IL	Accrued Interest IL	Total IL	31st March 1970 IL
		Linked to the Cost-of-Living Index:						
1	5½	1971	1982	5,000,000	1,688,304	91,666	6,819,970	6,397,526
2	5½	1972	1983	3,000,000	874,949	55,000	3,929,949	3,613,970
3	6½	1972	1983	3,000,000	715,408	55,000	3,770,408	3,477,320
4	6½	1973	1984	5,000,000	960,211	91,666	6,051,877	5,613,836
6	5½	1976	1986	5,000,000	890,600	91,666	5,982,266	5,369,666
7	5½	1976	1987	6,000,000	598,812	22,916	6,616,728	195,000
				26,000,000	5,853,284	407,914	32,[illegible]	28,063,158
		Optionally linked to the Cost-of-Living Index or unlinked						
5	(1)	15.11.71		3,000,000	—	1,695,780	[illegible]	4,240,817
		In foreign currency (2)						
8	7	1975—1985		2,835,000	—	38,665	[illegible]	[illegible]
				31,835,000	5,853,284	2,132,359	[illegible]	[illegible]

(1) Bears interest at 4.84% p.a. linked to the Cost-of-Living [illegible] p.a. unlinked.
(2) Insured against exchange differences by the Yuval Insurance [illegible] Israel Ltd.

B — The debentures, including interest accrued thereon, are secured [illegible] charges on the assets of the Bank.

NOTE 10 — LOANS AND DEPOSITS FOR GRANTING LOANS

CONSIST OF:

	From: The Treasury of the State of Israel IL	Banks IL	Others IL	Total IL	31st March 1970 IL
Linked to:					
The Cost-of-Living Index	866,544	419,459	5,363,382	6,649,385	4,848,867
The Mortgage Index	15,297	—	1,180,090	1,195,387	1,478,001
In foreign currency (1)	—	5,239,633	—	5,239,633	2,364,842
Unlinked (2)	14,817,588	1,977,880	13,827,596	30,623,064	22,393,270
	15,699,429	7,636,922	20,391,068	43,697,419	33,084,970

(1) Includes:
(a) A loan of Sw. Fr. 4,000,000, amounting to IL6,264,342. This sum was used for granting loans secured by mortgages registered in favour of the Bank. By agreement with an "interested party," through whom the loan was received, the Bank has undertaken to hold in trust on his behalf his rights in the mortgages as security for the repayment of the said loan. In consideration for obtaining the loan, the Bank has undertaken to pay to the "interested party" a commission of 1% p.a. of the balance of the loan or any other rate of commission as may be agreed from time to time.
(b) A loan of 2,000,000 West German Marks, amounting to IL1,927,300.
(c) Accrued interest amounting to IL57,480.
The above loans are insured with Yuval Insurance Company of Israel Ltd. against exchange differences caused by a change in the rate of the Israeli Pound to the U.S. Dollar (See Note 15 for "Event Subsequent to Balance Sheet Date").
(2) Includes IL30,000 deposited by a Subsidiary.

NOTE 11 — REPAYMENT PERIODS FOR DEBENTURES AND LOANS

Years of Repayment	31st March 1971 Debentures IL	Loans and deposits for granting loans IL	31st March 1970 Debentures IL	Loans and deposits for granting loans IL
1970/71	—	—	394,998	929,212
1971/72	5,673,623	1,256,061	4,739,223	741,226
1972/73	1,156,498	955,735	1,087,453	787,973
1973/74	1,856,310	2,069,760	1,487,106	1,630,725
1974/75	1,896,810	1,235,698	1,487,106	935,078
1975/76	2,927,558	1,285,014	1,979,420	996,213
1976/77 — 1980/81	13,975,315	13,450,646	9,567,450	8,428,501
1981/82 — 1985/86	11,386,202	7,512,843	7,249,305	5,857,429
1986/87 — 1990/91	1,707,832	7,509,578	626,730	6,012,698
1991/92 — 1995/96	—	7,039,688	—	5,194,144
1996/97 — 1999/2000	—	2,896,206	—	1,614,072
	39,620,642	48,697,419	28,801,925	33,084,970

NOTE 12 — CREDITORS, CREDIT BALANCE, INNER RESERVE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES
The item includes, inter alia, an inner reserve of IL870,000 which was set aside out of the Bank's profits, after taxation, of the following years:

	IL
1966/67	180,000
1967/68	150,000
1969/70	220,000
Balance as at 31st March, 1970	550,000
Less — transferred to provision for doubtful debts (Note 2)	180,000
Balance as at 31st March, 1971	370,000

The sums in the reserve are for the purpose of meeting any unforeseen losses if and when they occur.

NOTE 13 — SEVERANCE PAY
The Bank's liability for employees' severance pay is fully covered by amounts (calculated on the basis of their latest salaries and periods of service) deposited with a recognised provident fund (including linking difference and accrued profits). These amounts, which at Balance Sheet date amount to IL66,099 (31.3.1970 — IL51,980) are under the control of the Bank.

NOTE 14 — TAXES ON INCOME
Final assessments have been received for the years up to and including the year ended 31st March, 1970.

NOTE 15 — EVENT SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE SHEET DATE
Following the change, after Balance Sheet date, in the exchange rates of the Swiss Franc and the German Mark, the Bank's indebtedness for loans received in those currencies was increased by approximately IL360,000 (see Note 10). The amount of IL370,000 set aside in the inner reserve to meet unforeseen losses (see Note 12) covers the said additional liability.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANK OF JERUSALEM FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MORTGAGES LIMITED

We have examined the Balance Sheet of BANK OF JERUSALEM FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MORTGAGES LIMITED as on the 31st March, 1971 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly we have applied such auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss present fairly, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of the Bank as at 31st March, 1971 and the results of its operations for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with the Securities Regulations (Preparation of Financial Statements), 1969.

Tel Aviv, 27th May, 1971.

LUBOSHITZ, KASIERER & CO.
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

Mafia tradition is broken in Palermo

By John Earle

ROME (FWF). — THE old tradition that the Mafia's womenfolk are good wives and mothers who know nothing of Sicilian brotherhoods' criminal activities has been broken. A Palermo court has ordered two and a half year's "special surveillance" for Antonietta ("Ninetta") Bagarella, 27-year-old physical-training teacher from the old Mafia stronghold of Corleone.

The police alleged that Ninetta not only acted as courier between the members in hiding of the band of the notorious Luciano Liggio, but was one of the brains behind the local Mafia network.

They applied for her to be banished for four years to a remote village in another part of Italy, where she would be under constant supervision, and cut off from regular contacts. She would have been the first woman subjected to this measure, which, however undemocratic it might seem, is one of the few weapons the authorities wield to any effect. At present nearly 700 "mafiosi" are understood to be banished to different parts of the country, some of them to rocky islands off the coast.

Are the police suspicions of Ninetta justified? The Palermo court took a more lenient view. While judging her to be "socially dangerous," it decided that two years six months special surveillance in her home would be enough.

This means she must stay indoors at home between 7.30 p.m. and 7 a.m. Three times a week she must report to the local police station. She has to obtain permission before going outside Corleone, a large agricultural centre about 60 kilometres from Palermo. She is not allowed a passport to travel abroad.

Ninetta and her lawyer maintained that the allegations against her were untrue, and part of a persecution campaign by the authorities. Agents trailed her everywhere, she complained. She had been dismissed as physical-training instructress at the local school run by nuns of the Institute of the Sacred Heart. Her passport was withdrawn when she applied to go to Venezuela to act as god-mother to a nephew there. Family connections, however, are against her. Her father is banished to a village inland from Naples. Her brother Calogero, 36, is missing, a fugitive from justice for 17 years. She is engaged to Salvatore Riina, 41, who disappeared in 1969 after being banished to a village in North Italy. Both Calogero and Riina are alleged to be henchmen of the shadowy Liggio, one of the big names in the world of the Mafia. He is wanted by police for a series of offences.

FLASHING EYES

Small, with raven hair and flashing eyes, Ninetta comes from a modest family, but was clever enough to pass classical lycée. Journalists at the court hearing asked her why she became engaged to Riina, a man with only elementary schooling. "I was 13 when I got engaged, and Salvatore 27," she said. "I knew Salvatore from earlier on, in fact always. I fell in love with him, as can happen to any woman. Is it perhaps forbidden to fall in love with a man like Riina? I consider him to be an honest and good man, as is my brother, for that matter."

By Sicilian standards, Ninetta has passed marrying age. Is she prepared to wait indefinitely for Riina? She told journalists she had had no news of him for two years. "I'm beginning to doubt his love," she went on. "If he really loved me, he would have no reason for remaining in hiding. We could always get married at the village to which he has been banished. He has passed 40 now, and it's time he thought of starting a family."

As for her brother Calogero, he was "victim of machinations and calumnies," said Ninetta. She did not know Liggio at all. A local priest portrayed the Bagarellas as "a model family, who have been hit by bad luck and the law, which nowadays does not even respect affairs of the heart, and which persecutes the 'maestrina' just because she is betrothed to Salvatore Riina, one of the alleged lieutenants of Luciano Liggio. Mother Bagarella comes to mass every morning, and takes communion. The two daughters, Ninetta and Maria, used to belong to Catholic Action, and are most devout towards the Madonna. Here in Corleone we are all suspects."

WEE WOMEN

"Why didn't you think of women's lib before we were married?"

Asian women less prone to breast cancer

By Agnes de Keyzer

NEW YORK (ANS). — PRELIMINARY research has indicated that Asian women are less prone to breast cancer than European and African women.

This is reported by Dr. Nicholas L. Petrakis, a Geneticist at the University of California, in a study which establishes a possible link between a woman's susceptibility to breast cancer and the type of her ear wax. He has reported his findings to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Like the colour of human hair and other physical traits, the consistency of ear wax is inherited. There is a wet gene and a dry gene. Asians invariably have a dry gene and both Europeans and Africans a wet gene.

According to Dr. Petrakis' theory, the greater frequency of the wet gene in the population, the more incidence of breast cancer there is likely to be.

To test his theory, the geneticist examined 31 Asian women with breast cancer and 54 who were healthy. He found wet ear wax twice as common among the Asian women with cancer.

Australian racism found 'as bad as in U.S.'

By Christopher Beck

MELBOURNE (ANS). — RACISM in Australia is just as bad as, if not worse than, in the United States, according to members of a church-sponsored American Student Group who have just completed a study of the nation's race relations. The group includes four negroes, three whites, two Mexicans and one American-Indian.

The group said it found that most white Australians believed they were superior both to Abodigines and to most classes of immigrants.

One group member, a 21-year-old American Indian, Mr. David Ichelson said: "Australians think racism is terrible in the U.S.A. But they feel it doesn't exist here. In fact it's just as bad as in America and in some ways worse." The Queensland State Government, which has been described as "notorious for its antiquated racial attitudes," would only let the group visit two of the state's 11 Aborigine reserves

The group also reported that there was no sincere attempt to establish communications between whites and non-whites. The reaction of most white Australians to the group's findings has generally been one of indignation. They feel outraged that anyone should call them racist.

Aboriginal leaders have been making similar allegations for a long time. Said one militant Aboriginal leader, "that any notice was taken of the Americans just shows you how thoroughly we are ignored."

The students, all from California, visited Australia at the invitation of the Australian Council of Churches. Their visit was part of a programme financed by the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The church made money available for teams of young Americans to visit various parts of the world to study racial attitudes and to discuss racial problems with local people.

DANISH INTERIORS
NOTICE
TO THE PUBLIC

1. The company apologises for the service difficulties arising from the tremendous public rush to buy existing stocks at the old price.

2. Due to the tremendous stocks which Danish carry we estimate that old stock should last at least for another 4 to 6 weeks.
Please note however that stock of certain items has already been exhausted and the stock position changes daily.

3. To facilitate the sale of old stock at pre-devaluation prices, stock is constantly being brought from the warehouse into Danish Interior showrooms, in an effort to ensure that what is on display is unsold.

4. Clients who placed orders over the past months and whose merchandise has not yet arrived in Israel, will have their orders delivered at the contracted price and same conditions.

5. With daily sales averaging 3 times the normal volume - our job is difficult - we beg your patience and cooperation.

Lehitraot
The Management.

danish interiors

RAMAT GAN • TEL AVIV
HAIFA • JERUSALEM.

Break-fast dishes

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

BEFORE the fast you must omit all salty dishes, and after the fast you can revel in highly spiced treats. Different drinks result with different groups right after the Yom Kippur fast.

The English start with a wonderful cup of tea; Americans with coffee; Dutch with cinnamon in the coffee; Turks with Turkish Coffee, among Orientals almond drink is tops.

The post-fast almond drink called Mizo, Soubaya, Soumada is traditional among Jews around the Mediterranean who escaped the Spanish Inquisition. This almond milk drink is made by pounding blanched almonds until they are thick and smooth as syrup. A little water may be added. It can be made in a blender, in which case use 2 cups of blanched almonds and 1 cup of water. In some countries white melon seeds are used instead of, or along with, almonds.

Here are some salty dishes to take after the fast, all of them based on herring, each from a different land.

Chopped Herring

3 salt herrings, 1 slice white bread, 1 large onion, 1 carrot, 3 hard-boiled eggs, 1 large apple, 1 tsp. sugar, ½ tsp. cinnamon, dash of black pepper, 3 tbsps. oil, 4 tbsps. vinegar, black olives and green onions.

Soak the herring overnight and then fillet it. Soak the bread for a few minutes, then squeeze out the moisture. Put the herring, bread, vegetables, eggs, and apple through the meat chopper. Add the remaining ingredients and mix well. Serve garnished with black olives and green onions.

Russian-Polish Herring Salad

4 herrings, 2 cooked potatoes, 4 cooked and peeled beetroots, 1 dill pickle, 1 onion, 2 tbsps. vinegar, 2 teaspoons sugar, dash of pepper, 1 cup sour cream.

Cut up the herrings and dice the vegetables. Mix with the remaining ingredients and chill.

American Salad

3 herrings, soaked, filleted and cut up, 1 cup diced celery, 1 cup shredded cabbage, 1 chopped onion, 4 sliced red radishes, 1 sliced sweet green pepper, 1 sliced sweet red pepper, 2 sliced tomatoes, 2 diced apples, 1 sliced cucumber, French dressing and garlic croutons.

Toss all together in a wooden bowl and surround with lettuce. To make the croutons dice up the bread and fry it in oil with garlic cloves.

Scandinavian Salad

3 herrings, ½ cup sugar, 1½ teaspoons oil, ½ chopped large apple, ½ cup wine vinegar, ½ teaspoon prepared mustard, ½ cup tomato sauce or ketchup.

Soak the herrings overnight. Cut them up. Mix with the remaining ingredients and allow the flavours to blend together for a few hours.

English Salad

3 herrings, 1 cup diced celery or celery root, 3 cups diced boiled potatoes, 1 chopped onion, chopped parsley, ½ cup mayonnaise, ½ cup sour cream, tomatoes, green and black olives and chopped green peppers.

Cut up the soaked and filleted herrings and mix with the celery, potatoes, onions and parsley. Mix the mayonnaise and sour cream and fold into the salad. Garnish with black and green olives, sliced tomatoes and chopped green peppers.

Dutch Salad

3 pickled herrings, 1 chopped dill pickle, 3 medium sweet-sour pickled onions or more little ones chopped up, 1 raw onion chopped, 1 chopped apple, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 1 chopped tomato, 1 rusk (dry toast) crushed, 7 tbsps. mild vinegar, 4 tbsps. oil, 1 tsp. sugar.

Cut the herring fillets into small pieces and mix with the chopped pickles, onions, apple, eggs and tomato. Sprinkle on the crushed rusk. Dress with the oil, vinegar and sugar mixed.

German Salad

4 herrings, ¼ kilo cooked and diced sweet or plain potatoes, ¼ kilo diced apples, 1 diced dill pickle, 2 sweet-sour pickled diced onions, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 4 tbsps. vinegar, parsley, dill and chopped green onion tops, a little salt and a lot of pepper.

Soak the herrings overnight, clean and fillet. Cut into small pieces. Mix with the diced sweet or plain potatoes, apples, pickles and onions. Mix together the sugar, cream, vinegar, herbs and seasonings and gently mix into the salad.

Lithuanian Salad

To pickle the herring, soak the fish overnight. Clean and cut into serving pieces. Make a marinade of vinegar, sliced onions, bay leaves, whole peppers and celery seed with a little sugar to taste. Bring the marinade to a boil, and when cool, pour over the herring and it will be ready to eat in a day.

Israeli Salad

Follow the Lithuanian way and then pour in sour cream mixed with the mashed milt roes for futher seasoning.

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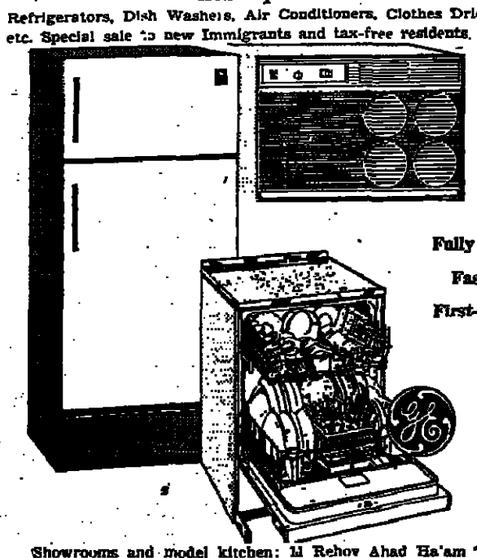

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SUNDAY'S PRESS

Attack on plane

Davar (Histadrut) says that the attack on the Israel Stratocruiser was committed to boost Sadat's prestige with a view to the struggle for power in Egypt. "He will find that he has miscalculated. His only chance of political survival lies in observing the cease-fire, thereby avoiding a military disaster."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes: "It should not be assumed that Egypt wishes to renew the fighting as she knows what the outcome will be." The paper goes on to call for "presence of mind and statesmanship so as to avoid a vicious circle of reprisals and an automatic deterioration in the situation."

Hatzofe (National Religious), discussing the new year, says that "The observant section of the public must set a personal and public example by exerting an influence for the unity and uniqueness of the nation ..."

Ha'aretz (non-party) deals with the report of the commission appointed to investigate the paper's allegations against Tat-Nitsav Aharon Chelouche, and says: "Although the report clears the police officer, it arouses grave doubts as to the competence of his superiors and about police methods in the higher ranks."

Lod flights

WEDNESDAY

ARRIVALS: Tarom 247, from Bucharest, 0030; El Al 323, from Istanbul, 0120; Air France 197, from Tokyo, Hongkong, Far East and Teheran, 0145; El Al 434, from Rome, 0230; El Al 336, from Bucharest, 0320; BOAC 715, from Australia, Singapore, Bombay and Teheran, 0440; TWA 845, from S.F., Hongkong, Bangkok & Bombay, 0545; El Al 144 Addis Ababa, 1010; BOAC 771, from New Delhi and Teheran, 1145; Alitalia 738, from Rome, 1155; El Al 230, from New York and Montreal, 1200; Lufthansa 634, from Frankfurt and Munich, 1530; TWA 964, from Los Angeles, New York, Rome and Athens, 1535; El Al 833, from New York and Amsterdam, 1605; TWA 836, from Chicago, New York and Paris, 1605; El Al 344, from Nicosia, 1610; Cyprair 302, from Nicosia, 1620, KLM 539, from Amsterdam, 1650; TWA 810 from Washington, Boston, Paris, Rome and Athens, 1710; El Al 16, from New York and London, 1710; BOAC 916, from London, 1735; El Al 600, from New York, 1910; BOAC 316, from London, 1830; Air France 130, from Paris, 1925; Swissair 334, from Zurich, 1955; El Al 448, from Paris and Munich, 2025; El Al 442, from Zurich, 2125; El Al 440, from Brussels and Marseilles, 2130.

DEPARTURES: El Al 123, to Addis Ababa, 0200; Air France 197, to Rome and Paris 0245; Tarom 248 to Bucharest, 0300; BOAC 715, to Zurich and London, 0525; TWA 811, to Athens, Rome, Paris, Boston and Washington, 0600; TWA 803, to Paris, New York and San Francisco, 0635; El Al 241 to Paris and New York, 0645; El Al 249, to Athens, Zurich and New York, 0715; Swissair 331, to Zurich 0725; El Al 247, to Geneva, Montreal and New York, 0730; TWA 845, from Athens, Rome, New York and Los Angeles, 0750; El Al 243, to Rome and New York, 0755; Olympic 302, to Athens, 0800; El Al 449, to Marseilles and Brussels, 0815; TWA 831, to Athens and New York, 0910; El Al 447, to Paris, 0910; EEA 433, to London, 0930; Air France 131, to Rome and Paris, 1020; TWA 801, to Paris, New York and Chicago, 1045; KLM 538, to Munich and Amsterdam, 1100; Alitalia 739, to Rome, 1245; BOAC 772, to London, 1230; El Al 441, to Zurich, 1250; El Al 343, to Nicosia, 1300; El Al 245, to London and New York, 1430; TWA 844, to Bombay and Bangkok, 1455; Lufthansa 637, to Munich and Frankfurt, 1620; Cyprair 303, to Nicosia, 1700; BOAC 916, to Teheran, Bombay and Hongkong, 1830; BOAC 316, to Teheran, 1905; El Al 443, to Rome, 2100; El Al 141, to Teheran, 2330.

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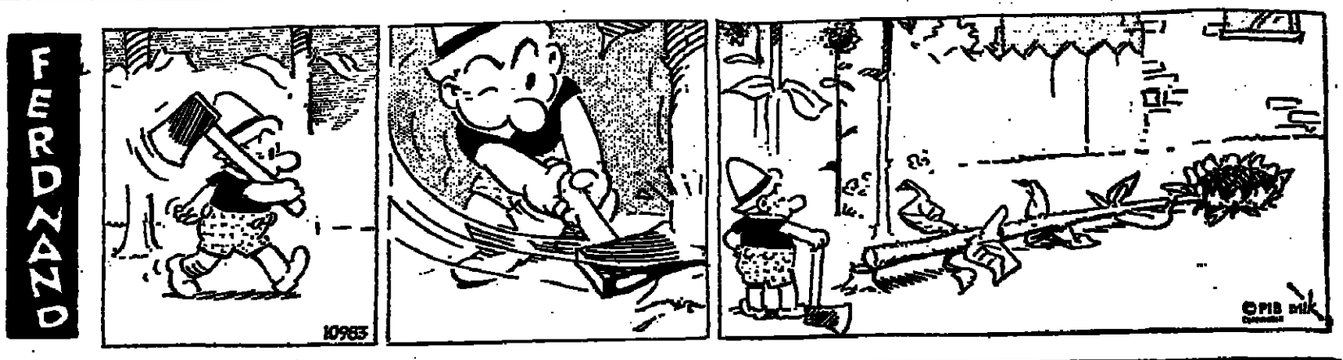

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JERUSALEM

• **Israel Museum** :—
Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Tues. Shrine of the Book, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; Tuesday, Museum, 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Conducted Tours** :—
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Hebrew University, Conducted tours in English weekdays at 9 and 11 a.m., starting from the lobby of the Administration Building and at 9.30 a.m. from the Truman Research Institute at the Mount Scopus campus.
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• **New Israel Films** :—
Latest Israel films screened weekdays at 12 noon at Keren Hayesod Hall, Jewish Agency Building, Jerusalem. Admission free.
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 25829, 7.30 a.m.—6.30 p.m.
"A Stone in David's Tower" — Sound and Light show in Jerusalem. Text: Yehuda Haezrahi. Directed by Pierre Arnaud and Arnon Adar. Music: Noam Sheriff. Every evening except Friday and eve of holidays in the Citadel (David's Tower) near Jaffa Gate. 7.30 p.m. in Hebrew; 8.45 p.m. in English; 10 p.m. added show in English on Mon., Tues., Wed., and Sat. evenings; 10 p.m. in French on Sun. and Thurs. evenings only. Tickets: Jerusalem agencies and Citadel evening box office. Please come dressed warmly.

TEL AVIV

THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM, Sderot Shaul Hamelech: NEW EXHIBITIONS: Post-Cubism, Surrealism and Abstract Art (from the S. and I. Ullman collection, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot and from the Museum collections) — Zacks Hall. Impressionism, Expressionism, and Ecole de Paris (from the Museum Collections) — Jaglom Hall. OTHER EXHIBITIONS: Israeli painting and sculpture — Meyerhoff Hall; Art and Science from the Museum collections — Haft Hall; Films on "Art and Science," at the Molly Kaufman lecture hall 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Visiting Hours: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10-1, 4-8; Tues. 10-1, 4-10, Sat. 7-11 p.m. Free Guided Tours (English) at 11 a.m.
Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat, closed.
Museum Ha'aretz; Ramat Aviv (1) Glass Museum; (2) Kadman Numismatic Museum; (3) Ceramics Museum; (4) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore; (5) Museum of Science and Technology; (6) Tel Qasile Excavation: Wed.—10 a.m. 8 p.m. 10 a.m. — 6 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m. — 1 p.m. Sat. — 10 a.m.—3 p.m. 26 Rehov Bialik: (9) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo; Sun., Mon., Tues. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. 10 Mitrak Shlomo, Yafo; (7) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo; Sun., Mon., Tues. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

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National Religious Women's Organization: Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi Women in Israel, 166 Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv. Call.—Tel Aviv, 444151, 788942; Jerusalem, 30620 and 35282.
Moetzet Hapoalot — Pioneer Women: daily tours Sunday through Thurs. 9 a.m., from Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlozorov, Tel Aviv. Reservations, Tel. 261111.
Wizo Tourist Club, 116 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 232939, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Mizrahi Women's Organizations of America and Canada, 16, 18 Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv, call Tel. 220127, 243106; Jerusalem, 22845, 521608, 27456 (answering service); Haifa 64523; Beersheba 3171.
Women's League for Israel, 37 King George, Tel Aviv. Conducted tours of the Homes please call: Tel Aviv—249189. Jerusalem — 38840. Haifa — 63776. Netanya — 23564.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions**: —
Artists House, 24 U.N.O. Ave. exhibit by 16 artists: graphics and small sculptures. Open daily, 10-1, 4-7 except Fri., Sat., 10-2.

REHOVOT

Weizmann Institute of Science, conducted tours, Sun. to Thurs. 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.; Fri., 10.30 a.m. only; starting from the lobby of the Charles Clore International House.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

ARNON: Ess Mujer; **CHEN:** Jealousy, Italian Style; **EDEN:** Raid on Rommel; **EDISON:** Khlomi; **HABIMAH:** A Night in Casablanca; **JERUSALEM:** Loves of a Blonde; **ORION:** The People Next Door; **ORNA:** I Never Sang For My Father; **RON:** Taking Off; **SEMADAR:** Love Story.

TEL AVIV
(4.30 — 7.15 — 9.30)

ALLENBY: The Deserter; **ARMON DAVID:** The Bird With the Crystal Plumage; **BEN YEHUDA:** And Soon the Darkness; **CHEN:** Cannon for Cordoba; **CINERAMA:** A Town Called Bastard, 7.30, 9.30; **EDEN:** A Woman's Jealousy, 4, 7, 9; **ESTHER:** Promise at Dawn; **GAT:** Joe; **GORDON:** Mourir d'aimer; **MAXIM:** Azulai the Policeman; **MOGRABI:** Fiskus in the Army; **OPHIR:** The Anderson Tapes; **ORION:** The Grasshopper; **PARIS:** Kes; **PEER:** Little Big Man, 7.15, 9.30; **RAMAT AVIV:** Darling Lili, 7.15, 9.30; **SHDEROTH:** The Graduate; **STUDIO:** The Music Lovers, 7, 9.30; **TCHELET:** Start the Revolution Without Me, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30; **TEL AVIV:** Vanishing Point; **ZAFON:** The Great Caruso; **ZAMIR:** Road to Salina, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30.

RAMAT GAN
(7.15 — 9.30)

ARMON: Five Easy Pieces; **HADAR:** Azulai the Policeman, 4, 7.15, 9.30; **OASIS:** Love Story; **ORDEA:** On Behalf of the Friends; **RAMA:** The Battle for the Bridge; **RAMAT GAN:** Ryan's Daughter, 4.30, 8.30.

PETAH TIKVA

SHALOM: The Appointment, 7, 9.

HAIFA
(4.00 — 6.45 — 9.00)

AMPHITHEATRE: A Town Called Bastard; **ARMON:** Lawrence of Arabia, 6.15, 9; **ATZMON:** Myra Breckenridge; **BEIT ROTHSCHILD:** The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie; **CHEN:** Diary of a Mad Housewife; **MAY:** The Sterile Cuckoo; **MIRON:** The Raven; **MORIAH:** Percy; **ORAH:** Mourir d'aimer; **ORION:** Hercules and the Queen; **ORLY:** Love Story, 6.45, 9; **PEER:** The Anderson Tapes; **RON:** Jane Eyre; **SHAVIT:** A Dream of Kings, 6.45, 9.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
256, 346.5 and 321 M.
News: 12.00, 2.00 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 10.00, 11.00 and 12.00 p.m.

SECOND PROGRAMME
457 and 423 M.
News: 8.05, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 and 12.00, a.m.: 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 and 1.00 a.m.

FIRST PROGRAMME
11.13 a.m. Opening. 11.15 Programmes for Schools. 11.38 Song and Melody. 12.15 Programmes for Schools 12.35 Close Down.
1.58 Opening. 2.10 Mother and Child. 3.05 "Famous Musician" — Dinu Lipati — Piano — Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 1; Scarlatti: Sonatas in E major Longo. 23 and in D-minor Longo. 413; Liszt: "Sonneto de Petracca." 4.04 "The Art of Song" Jennie Lind — a programme in memory of the Singer presented by Elisabeth Soederstram — Soprano — a programme produced by Shlomo Hed. 4.35 Legends. 4.55 "Beholel Tora." 5.05 "Afternoon Concert" — J.S. Bach: Violin Concerto No. 2 in E major (David Oistrakh and the Moscow Chamber Orchestra conducted by Rudolf Barshai); Strawinsky: "Petrushka" Ballet-Suite (Conductor: Carlo Maria Klulini). 6.55 Announcements. 6.07 A. Allon's Talk. 6.13 "In the Ways of Literature. 6.40 Improvisation and Rhythm. 6.55 For the Farmer. 7.05 "This Day" — People and Events in the News. 7.30. "A Bit of Music." 7.50 Bible Reading Divrei Hayamim. II, chaps. 3 & 4. 8.09 Tonight's Programme. 8.10 The Problem in Question. 8.05 Cantorial Request Programme. 9.30 World of Science. 10.05 "II Trovatore" Opera by Verdi. 12.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
Commercial Programme
6.00 a.m. Religious Service. 6.10 Exercises. 6.30 Musical Clock. 7.05 Press Review. 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.55 "Green Light." 8.10 "Good Morning." 8.55 "From A to Z." 9.05 "Good Morning" (cont.). 9.49 The Small Ad Corner. 10.05 Housewife's Corner. 12.07 Programme for the Worker and the Employer. 12.30 "At Midday" — News and Music. 3.03 Press Review. 3.10 Where to Go. 3.35 This is Rivka Michaeli. 3.30 Talk on the Holy Days by Meir Medan. 3.35 This is Rivka Michaeli (cont.). 4.07 Hit Parade for Old Songs. 4.30 Quiz by S. Rosen 4.35 Hit Parade (cont.). 5.06 The Record Library at your disposal. 6.07 Mixed Notes. 6.40 Sport. 6.49 The Small Ad Corner. 6.50 Close Down.
9.05 "Shevet Ahim" — ed. by Yitzhak Levi. 9.54 Light Music. 10.04 "Such a Language." 10.54 Light Music. 11.05 "Open Door." 12.05 a.m. "Old Wine." 1.05 Close Down.

FOURTH PROGRAMME
497, 443 and 392 M.
News in English: 7.00 a.m., 1.30 and 8.30 p.m. News in French: 7.15 a.m. 2.00 and 8.45 p.m.
Arabic Programme: 5.58-7.00 a.m., 7.30-9.00 a.m. 10.58 a.m.-1.30 p.m. 2.30-8.30 p.m.: 9.00 p.m.-12.35 a.m.

ENGLISH PROGRAMMES
497, 292, 443, 42 M.
(737, 1025, 677, 7189 kHz)
7.00 a.m. News and Israel Press Review. 1.30 p.m. Jerusalem Calling —

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMME
8.15 Arithmetic 7. 9.10 English 7 — The Strange Man. 9.35 English 6 — Lesson 2. 10.00 Technology 9. 10.35 Arithmetic 8. 11.00 Biology 9. 11.35 English 8 — The Meeting. 2.00 Technical Drawing 9. 12.30 Arithmetic 6. 1.35 Physics 7.
News and Sound Pictures of Life in Israel. 8.30 Newsdesk — News and Newsreel.

English broadcasts from Jerusalem to Europe and United Kingdom:
2045 — 2100 GMT
31.17 M., 9625 kHz
2115 — 2130 GMT
33.3 M., 9009 kHz

To Africa:
2045 — 2100 GMT
33.3 M., 9009 kHz

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR
7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew: What's Happening? Hebrew Lesson. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Ladino. 8.15 Mograbi. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.5 Russian. 9.00 Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 225 and 285 M.
News: 11.00, 12.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00. 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 and 12.00 p.m.
11.05 Requests. 11.15 From the American Hit Parade. 11.30 The Strange Israel. 12.05 Requests (cont.). 12.10 New Page. 12.15 Requests (cont.). 12.30 The Star of The Hit Parade. 12.35 Requests (cont.). 1.30 Sports Corner. 1.35 Requests (cont.). 1.55 Announcements 2.10 Close Down.
2.57 p.m. Opening. 3.05 Please Call — with Shmuel Shai. 4.50 Former Defence People. — What they do today. 5.05 Requests. 5.40 Zahal's diary. 6.05 Yaacov Hasame's story. 6.50 Talk with Haim Herzog. 7.05 Avner With Hizkiyahu (repeat). 8.05 Classical Music — Works by: Nicolai, Haydn Schubert Pop Magazine. 10.05 Tonight — with Molly Shapira 11.45 Midnight Talk. 12.50 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA
238 M. (Medium Wave)
5.00 a.m. The Breakfast Show (News, Music, Topical Reports and Features). 9.00 News and Topical Reports. 9.15 Special English Feature.
4.00 p.m. News in Special English. 4.15 Special English Feature. 4.30 The NOW Sound. 5.00 Report to South Asia. 6.00 News in Special English. 6.15 Special English Feature. 11.00 Report to the Middle East. Africa and Europe. 12.00 News in Special English. 12.15 Special English Feature. 12.30 Music U.S.A. (Popular). 1.00 News and Topical Reports 1.15 Music U.S.A. (Jazz). 2.00 Close

ISRAEL TELEVISION SERVICE
Children's Programme: 6.00 p.m. Adventure.
Arabic: 6.30 Quiz. 7.00 News. 7.15 The Israeli Arabs.
Hebrew Programme: 7.30 p.m. "The 21st Century." 8.00 Mabat. 8.20 Moresha. 8.35 "Since you Went Away" — full-length feature film with Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten, Jenifer Jones, Shirley Temple, Lionel Barrymore and Keenan Wynn. 9.55 News.

JERUSALEM CALLING
292, 407 and 443 Metres
(677, 727 and 1025 kHz.)
1.30-2 p.m.
English Programme

The Israel National Opera
Opening of 25th season
Sept. 21, 1971 — L'ELISIR D'AMORE By Donizetti — (Premiere)
Sept. 22, 1971 — The Gipsy Baron

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2. VETERINARY SURGEON
in the Sanitary and the City Outlook Improvement Department (2 positions) (Tender No. 112/71). Grade Dalet-Gimmel in the veterinarian scale.

3. ASSISTANT MANAGER
of the Office for Immigrant Absorption — in charge of absorption programmes in the General Administration. (Tender No. 114/71). Grade Vav-Dalet in the Social Sciences and Humanities scale.

4. ECONOMIST
in the Section for Programming and Systems Analysis of the General Administration (Tender 115/71). Grade: according to qualifications, in the Professionals' scale.

5. FINANCIAL ASSISTANT
in the Department for Family and Community services (Tender 97/71). Grade: Yod-Dalet—Tet-Vav in the unified scale. Further particulars and application forms obtainable at the Municipal Services office, 22 Rehov Yafo, room 213, second floor.

Qualified candidates are requested to apply to the Director of Municipal Services not later than Tuesday, October 5, 1971.

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Givat Haviva Fri., Sept. 24	**Jerusalem** Thurs., Sept. 30

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In Haifa: Sale of subscription tickets continues, at "Garber," Mercaz Hacarmel, 129 Sd. Hanassi, Tel. 84222—84777.

Customs men end strike; to begin talks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Practically all customs officials returned to work on Sunday after general meetings in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Lod Airport decided to end the two-week strike and enter negotiations.

Only a small group of Lod officials declared they will continue to strike until the Government cancels the administrative orders which were issued against some of their comrades. It is understood that the necessary legal steps to lift the orders will be made the first thing today.

Only air passengers' luggage was checked over the holiday, in line with the court orders.

A tripartite committee, composed of Government, the Histadrut and custom employees representatives, will formulate an agreed solution. The committee has no time limit, but its work is likely to be easy enough after the Haifa customs officers — who had not joined the general strike in their union — had arrived at a compromise solution a week ago in a similar joint committee.

GEVA REPORT

Meanwhile, another upheaval threatens Lod Airport in the wake of the Geva committee report on airport administration. The Civil Service Union on Sunday received a cabled request from Lod employees to raise their opposition to the Geva recommendations. The grievances will be tackled by the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, this week. A meeting between Mr. Ben-Aharon and the Minister of Transport, Mr. Shimon Peres, is also scheduled shortly on the Geva report.

The Geva report recommends giving the Airport Manager more administrative powers over personnel. It is understood that this provision worries the employees, who had resented the present manager's strong hand up to now. A union official in Lod told reporters last week that the strike which paralysed the Airport one day last week was, in fact, a claim to oust the manager.

Haifa-made electronic analyser cited in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Elscint Scientific Instrumentation company has won a prestigious U.S. award for one of its new products, an X-ray fluorescence system instrument for instant analysis of materials.

The compact system, consisting of a silicon-lithium detector, a dual channel spectrometer and a hardwire computer, was chosen as one of the 100 winning products in the 1971 New Product Competition of the Industrial Research and Oceanology Magazines. It was chosen for its "technical importance, uniqueness and usefulness," by 35 scientists and engineers on the magazines' editorial advisory board.

The majority of the awards went to U.S. firms, including such well known companies as E.I. du Pont, General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Honeywell, RCA, Control Data Corporation, M.M.M. and Zenith. Only six other non-American products, from England, Australia, Sweden and West Germany, were among the winners.

SHOWN IN CHICAGO

The 100 products will be displayed for a month at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. This is the first time that an Israeli product is included, an Elscint spokesman told *The Post*.

He said the instrument, named the INS-12 X-ray fluorescence system, was developed over the past year by an Elscint team from an idea by Prof. S. Amiel, of the Nuclear Research Institute at Nahal Sorek. Development costs amounted to IL150,000, half of which were born by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The instrument will be sold at $10,000.

Employing a new ratio method, the instrument identifies the elements present in a sample with an exactness of one-thousandth per cent. The method is entirely non-destructive and has a wide field of applications for industrial ore and alloy analysis, quality control in manufacturing, analysis of iron in blood and the detection of forgeries in paintings, stamps and coins.

Elscint, which is part of the Elron electronics group of Haifa, was established as an independent company in January 1969. According to its spokesman, it is the world's largest manufacturer of Mossbauer equipment for research, teaching and industry and a leader in the production of sophisticated scientific instrumentation, including nuclear and nuclear medicine instrumentation, cryogenic equipment, and solid state detectors.

It employs 300, including 40 engineers and physicists and 70 technicians. Its 1970/71 turnover totalled $1.5m., of which a third was devoted to research and development. Exports totalled $800,000, to the U.S., Japan, Europe and Africa.

Uganda's Amin in Lod stopover

LOD AIRPORT. — A red carpet was rolled up to the gangway of an Israeli-made Commodore executive jet on Sunday, to greet the President of Uganda, General Idi Amin. The Commodore is General Amin's private plane.

The general was here for a short stopover, *en route* home from Rome and Paris. He was met by Aluf Yitzhak Hofi, O/C Training in the General Staff of the I.D.F.; Mr. Arye Lapid, deputy chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry; and other senior army officers and representatives of the Ministry.

Mr. Amin wished a happy new year to "the army and the people of Israel." He told reporters that he spoke with his welcoming delegation about Israel's aid in training the Uganda army. He stopped in Lod on his way to Paris too. *(Itim)*

FIRST FRUIT

HAIFA. — The first citrus export of the season, nearly 50,000 crates of early ripening grapefruit from Beisan Valley, will be shipped to England next Sunday. The first of the fruit is due to arrive in the port today.

Laviv remanded for 5 more days

TEL AVIV. — Yigal Laviv, the economic reporter of "Ha'aretz" suspected of getting criminals to steal secret business papers, was remanded into custody for a second time on the eve of the Rosh Hashana holiday.

Police asked Magistrate's Court Judge Boris Rapoport to remand him for 10 days, but the Judge said five days ought to be enough. He said that in the event of Police wanting a further remand on Friday, they would have to produce some results of their investigation. The Judge added that there was "*prima facie* evidence linking the suspect to the offence, but not enough to try him."

Inspector Yoram Wiener said that Laviv was suspected of persuading two underworld figures to break into the house of Mr. Avraham Shechter in Tel Aviv, to steal documents relating to a large economic enterprise. But Inspector Wiener refused to reply to the question of Mr. Laviv's lawyer, Mr. Ram Caspi, as to whether the papers related to Gibor Textiles. He complained that the lawyer was trying to learn details about police operations in Court.

The Inspector admitted, under questioning, that a known criminal named Oded Salpeter told the police about the alleged conspiracy to burgle the Shechter papers. "We go to criminals, in matters of that nature," he said. He was unaware that Salpeter had ever been treated in the Bat Yam Mental Hospital.

Police felt that Laviv should not be freed on bail over Rosh Hashana, since he had allegedly tried to influence potential witnesses. Lawyer Caspi countered that his client knew of his impending arrest 10 days beforehand, and simply told the potential witnesses not to talk to police till they consulted with a lawyer — which was their legitimate privilege.

When Judge Rapoport asked Inspector Wiener whether Laviv could be freed on bail, but kept *incommunicado*, the Inspector said the Police had weighed this possibility, but decided against it. *(Itim)*

Jerusalem grenade

A soldier points to the spot where a grenade exploded in the Old City on Sunday morning, not far from the Via Dolorosa, killing one child and wounding 11 other persons.

Mayor Teddy Kollek, at the St. George Hotel in Jerusalem, with some of the U.S. Baptists from the group at whom Sunday's grenade was thrown. They are (l. to r.): Rev. W. Gough, Mayor Kollek, Kenneth Pitman, a member of the group who refused to identify herself, a hotel employee, and Norma and Alex Nobel (who was himself wounded in the shoulder). (Weiss photos)

S. African cricketers meet ex-Indian side

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A Southern Israel cricket team consisting entirely of settlers from India and Pakistan will tomorrow meet the South African Maccabi touring side, still undefeated after five games here. The one-day match takes place in Beersheba, at the local Betar football ground in Shikun Aleph.

The hosts will be led by Raymond Abrahams, and includes his brothers Nissim and Shmuel. They are the sons of Karachi-born Ben Abrahams, the "grand old man" of Beersheba cricket, who in the mid-1950s captained a team consisting of no less than six of his boys. Ben, 71, who played cricket until last year, is now chairman of the Cricket Association's Southern Zone, and the country's leading umpire.

The rest of the Southern team consists of A. Nissim, M. Pinchas and S. Bamnolkar (also members of the Beersheba Cricket Club); D. Ben-Shimshon, R. Jacob, A. Shimshon and brothers B. and M. Talker (Ashdod "B") and I. Solomon (Dimona). The 12th man is Y. Pezarkar (Dimona). Umpires are J. Jacob and D. Sassoon.

Following the second "test" at Ashdod this Saturday and Sunday, the visitors will take part with selected local cricketers in a farewell "festival" game at Ashdod on Monday. It will be played under Gillette Cup rules, with the fastest scorer of more than 30 runs and the bowler with the best average (minimum of three wickets) receiving special prizes awarded to the I.C.A. by the South African team's manager, Harry Woolf, and assistant manager, Abe Levenstein.

Technion students told 'no moral basis' to strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Technion President Alexander Goldberg has called on the Students' Union not to carry out its threatened strike over the increase of university tuition. He was speaking in his capacity of chairman of the University President's Committee.

The Union has set the strike for the beginning of the academic year next month.

In a letter to Union chairman R. Milkovski, President Goldberg noted that the strike decision "lacks any legitimate or moral basis." The increase was decided upon on the strength of the Agranat Committee recommendations of 1959, which the Students' Union had accepted.

The Union had also agreed to the Government's decision of the same year to link tuition to the c.o.l. index. The intended rise, of IL105 to IL120, was therefore in line with these recommendations "and not a result of a decision by the universities," he noted.

Mr. Goldberg also said that the Union had been informed quite clearly that university presidents would see to it that no deserving student would be barred because of lack of funds. The Government too had adopted this approach, and was raising its scholarship and loan funds for the purpose

The Presidents' Committee welcomed the proposal to establish a public committee to study the whole question of tuition and recommend a policy — provided that until the recommendations are adopted, the present policy, based on the Agranat Committee recommendations, remains in force.

Finally Mr. Goldberg called on the students to call off their strike and not take any action which would harm both the students and the institutions of higher learning.

Switch leads to new Atlit coalition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ATLIT. — Local Council Chairman Pesah Grupper (Gahal), was voted out of office by a new coalition, shortly after he left for a trip abroad on Friday. This was Atlit's fifth "court revolution" in the past 10 years.

David "Danny" Ben-Dehan, a Herut member of the former Gahal-Alignment coalition, joined two N.R.P. men and one Independent Liberal to make the new 5-4 coalition, and was elected Council Chairman. The four Gahal and Alignment councillors were left in the opposition. The Herut Party had not sanctioned Mr. Dehan's change, but Mr. Grupper's appeal to the Independent Liberals and N.R.P. Party centres to prevent the "Kalantarism" were of no avail. The district representative, Dr. Naftali Eilati, declared the meeting legal.

Kibbutz cows milk champions

MERHAVIA. — A world record for milk production has been set in this settlement's cowshed, with Merhavia cows supplying an average 9,202 kgs. of milk annually. The former record, set in Holland, was 8,800 kgs.

Last year, Merhavia's cows earned the kibbutz the Kaplan Prize, for their average annual output of 8,600 kgs. per cow.

According to "Itim," Israel's dairy experts have never heard of a cow producing more than 9,000 kgs. of milk per year.

Late payers of electric bills fined

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Electric Corporation has introduced a fine for the late payment of electricity bills. Consumers who, according to the Corporation's accounting system, are late in settling their bill, have had to pay an additional IL2.50 in the next one.

Questioned on the new practice, the I.E.C. spokesman said that the corporation had had the authority to impose a fine since the Mandate, but had never made use of it. Lately, the number of consumers who paid their bills unjustifiably late had suddenly and sharply increased.

The corporation was already granting the consumers credit for two months and more, he said. First, current was supplied to them. A month or two passed until the meter was read, more time passed until it was billed for, and finally another lag occurred until his payment was received.

The spokesman had no answer as to why the management had not warned the public that late payment would lead to a fine. He also admitted that because of the erratic postal services, especially before the holidays, consumers might get their bills with a considerable delay and thus risked a fine through no fault of their own.

One consumer, a jurist, doubted whether the imposition of the charge without due warning was legal. "Even if it is, it certainly reflects contempt for the public and of good manners," he argued.

Albright dies

(Continued from page one)

explored and excavated in Eretz Israel and other parts of Southwest Asia, including South Arabia. He was deeply versed in numerous fields: archaeology, Egyptology, linguistics, historical topography, Biblical research, political history and the history of religion. His chronological method in archaeology has become a permanent element of the discipline.

Dr. Albright was acquainted with every important *tel* in Eretz Israel, from personal observation. His first big excavation was at Tel el-Ful north of Jerusalem, known as Givat Binyamin. Later, he dug Tel Beit Mirsim south of Hebron. His reports on Beit Mirsim, after four seasons, have become a definitive work on Palestine archaeology, especially for its ceramic classifications.

His best-known works are "The Archaeology of Palestine," "Archaeology and the Religion of Israel," and "From the Stone Age to Christianity." He worked from facts and texts, rather than abstract Biblical criticism — like many predecessors — to suggest a new chronology for the basic periods of Jewish history from the Patriarchs to the Prophets and further. But he wrote other books, and several hundred scholarly articles, many of which were widely translated.

Prof. Albright, during his visit to Israel in 1969.

Speaking and lecturing in perfect modern Hebrew, Dr. Albright was outstanding for his personal identification with the Bible, the country, and the Jewish People inside and out of Israel.

When he was named a "Worthy of Jerusalem" at a ceremony in City Hall two-and-a-half years ago, Dr. Albright said in his address that "he wished the best for both Arabs and Jews."

Oil producers discuss impact of dollar moves

BEIRUT (UPI). — Representatives from five of the world's leading oil exporting countries yesterday discussed the impact of the dollar crisis on oil prices, conference sources said.

The delegates — from Iran, Iraq, Libya, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia — talked for 90 minutes about the recent economic upheavals and a set of recommendations it will present today to the 11-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on member participation in Western oil firms operating from their territories.

The sources said the five-nation ministerial committee spent the bulk of its meeting yesterday discussing the dollar crisis, which originally was not on the agenda. Several OPEC members, led by Algeria, have asked that oil prices — which are set in dollars — be readjusted following what they said was a *de facto* devaluation of the dollar.

The sources said the talks were informal and OPEC was not expected to take any action for the time being.

The Committee scheduled an evening session last night to finalize their recommendations on partnership with the oil companies before today's extraordinary session of the 11 nations. Oil sources said OPEC members possibly would negotiate individually on the degree of participation they wanted with the companies, with OPEC recommending an initial 20 per cent acquisition of assets and profits.

They said negotiations probably would start within a short time, though they could take up to one year to complete.

The companies are expected to stall initially but eventually agree to some form of participation rather than spark an embargo or outright nationalization, the sources said.

The 11 nations in OPEC — Algeria, Nigeria, Venezuela, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Indonesia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait — produce more than 90 per cent of the world's oil exports.

Gunmen fail in bid to free Saudi prince

BEIRUT (AP). — Gunmen tried to shoot their way into a prison 32 kms. east of Beirut yesterday to free a Saudi Arabian prince jailed for attempted murder. But police guards chased them off after a 20-minute gun battle, a police spokesman reported.

Prince Abdul-Mohsen Ben Saud, a nephew of King Feisal, was sentenced to five years in jail after a Lebanese court found him guilty last month of knifing and permanently crippling a Lebanese chemistry instructor in a Beirut bar.

ALSOP VISITS KUWAIT

KUWAIT (Reuter). — American political commentator Joseph Alsop arrived here Monday on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

His visit, part of a tour of Arab capitals, is aimed at an on the spot evaluation of the Middle East situation, officials here said.

27 die as building collapses in Bombay

BOMBAY (UPI). — The death toll in the collapse of a 100-year-old building in the city's dock area rose to 27 with an additional 20 persons injured and one person missing, officials reported yesterday.

The additional casualties were listed as rescue operations continued throughout the day Monday at the site of the four-storey building, the front section of which crumbled before dawn while members of 33 families were asleep inside.

22 die, 76 injured in Sahara train wreck

ALGIERS (AP). — A mixed freight and passenger train derailed in the Sahara on Monday, killing at least 22 passengers and seriously injuring 76, Algerian officials reported yesterday.

Most of the victims were Beduin nomads returning to their winter pasture with their herds of sheep and goats. It was the worst railroad accident since Algeria gained independence from France in 1962.

The government ordered an investigation of the cause of the wreck in the open desert 14 kms. south of Biskra, some 500 kms. south-east of Algiers.

(Continued from page one)

5, Najat Swies, 4, and Rukaya Swies, 3.

The tourists, from a group of Baptist pilgrims, were only slightly wounded. They left Israel on Monday.

The explosion occurred at about 9 a.m. in a lane running between St. Stephen's and Herod's Gates. Fifteen local suspects were rounded up by the security forces which arrived at the scene a few minutes after the incident. By last night only two remained in custody. Reports indicated that the only material evidence was the handgrenade pin, which indicated that the bomb was Russian made.

The handgrenade was tossed into a group of 18 American pilgrims, who were coming through the alley in two groups. It exploded in between the two sections. The tourists, mainly from Corpus Christi, Texas, and Tinley Park, Illinois, were spending the last day of a seven-day visit to Israel.

"God was with us; we were lucky to escape a terrible tragedy," said Joe Boyd, 54, one of the seven who were slightly wounded. Three of the pilgrims were treated for light injuries at Augusta Victoria Hospital, while four others had only scratches. All were back at their hotel — the St. George in East Jerusalem— a short while later, although some had blood-stained shirts to tell the story.

The other tourists were Edith Boyd, 54, Donna Pitman, 17, Buddy Murphy, 35, Alex Nobel, 33, Bertha Fry, 52, and Glenn Brazwill, 50.

The pilgrims left for home early Monday morning. Mr. Nobel reportedly took with him a bit of shrapnel in the shoulder, "as a souvenir."

Meanwhile, the Fatah-sponsored "General Command of the Palestinian Resistance Movement" Monday night claimed credit for the terrorist attack. They said it caused "heavy casualties."

In a statement issued by the Fatah Information Office in Beirut, the terrorist command said that the attack was carried out to coincide with Rosh Hashana celebrations. They added that it was designed as "an initial reply to the boasting of Zionist occupation leaders" about quiet in Jerusalem.

The incident was earlier claimed by the Palestine National Liberation Front, which has its headquarters in Damascus. The latter organization said that the operation was "in fulfilment of a promise to escalate the revolution deep in occupied territory."

The incident drew an immediate wave of criticism by Jerusalem Arab residents, who were heard to deplore the attack in casual street conversations.

This was the fifth handgrenade attack or sabotage attempt this summer.

NEW YORK STOCKS DOWN

WALL STREET

Closing Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1971

NEW YORK. — Stocks closed lower in quiet trading yesterday. Declining issues moderately lead gainers and slowly increased their numbers. Trading was slow.

Analysts say it may take some favourable news to pull the market out of its wandering on the near term for anything more than a technical bounce. They add that many investors continue to await signs of economic direction both concerning administration policy and the economy itself.

Number of shares traded amounted to 10,640,000. Declining issues outpaced advancing issues 808 to 528. The Dow Jones closed 1.75 points down, at 903.40.

Addressogr	37¾	Dupont	154½	Litton Ind.	27	RCA	37
Agutrre	11	East. Airlns	18¼	Lockheed	10⅛	Rep. Steel	23⅝
Alcoa	51⅞	Ekodak	86¼	Loews	51¼	Reynolds T.	58¾
Amer. Can.	33½	Fair Cam.	40	Marcor	33½	Sears Roe.	94¾
Amer. Mot.	7⅝	Far Hill	8½	Maremont	27⅛	Solit. Dev.	12⅜
Ampex	15⅞	Fd. Nt. Mtg	69¾	Martin Mar.	20¾	Sperry Rnd	29⅞
Amer.R & D	56½	1st Ch. Fin.	38¾	McCrory	29	Sionj	70⅞
Amer. T.& T.	42⅞	Ford Mot.	70¾	McCul. Oil	28¾	Syntex	66⅞
Anaconda	15⅛	Gen. Bat.	38½	McDon-D.	27¼	Teledyne	39⅝
Atlantic Rich.	70¾	Gen. Elec.	61⅞	Miles Lab.	45	Telex Corp.	14
Asamera	16⅞	G. Fs. Corp.	36¼	Minn. MM	119¾	Texas Gulf	14¾
Avco	18¼	Gen. Instr.	21¼	Monsan.	50	Texas Instru.	112½
Bansch & L.	138¾	Gen. Mot.	84¾	Motorola	84¾	Time Inc.	57½
Beth. Stl.	25¼	Gillette	41¾	Murphy Ind.	8¾	Transamerica	18⅝
Boeing Co.	15¾	Glen Alden	8½	Natomas	87	Transwair	30⅛
Borroughs	131⅛	W. R. Grace	32	Occ. Pet. C.	15⅞	U.N Carbide	48¾
Brunswick	34⅛	G. W. Fin.	27	Olin Corp.	30¾	US Smelting	26⅞
Celanese	78⅞	Homest.Minn.	25¾	Otis Elev.	42¾	Unit. Aicrft	31¾
Chrysler	29⅞	IBM	305½	Pac. Petr.	34¾	US Steel	29⅞
Coca-Cola	106¾	Int. Paper	34½	Panam WA	11	Westg. Elec	24
Comsat	61¼	Int. T & T	57	Penn-Centrl.	6⅛	Witco. Chem	26¾
Cont. Data	57¾	Itek Corp.	41¾	Pennziol Un.	26	Woolworth	52¾
Ct. Wright	10⅞	Kenn. Copper	30¾	Phil. Petro.	31	Xerox Co.	115¾
Daylin	18¾	Lilly & Co.	118⅛	Polaroid	102	Zapata	31¼
Dow. Chem.	70½	Ling T. Vght	12¾	Raytheon C.	37¼	Zenith Rad.	49

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Rosh Hashana passes quietly

Thousands take to roads

Jerusalem Post Staff

Hundreds of thousands of Israelis took to the roads over the Rosh Hashana holiday, in a mass finale to the summer season. Hotels, pensions, rest homes, youth hostels and camping sites all over the country were overflowing, and thousands of green-and-orange tents cropped up in parks and along waterfronts like so many wind-blow mushrooms after the rain. Holiday-makers who hoped to get away from it all generally found hundreds of other people there ahead of them.

Except for the Western Wall, which saw some 30,000 visitors and worshippers during the holiday, Jerusalem was quieter than usual. Traffic was extremely light, and even East Jerusalem looked nearly deserted. Tel Aviv and Haifa, too, seemed emptier than usual, except for the beaches.

One example of the exodus from the big cities was evident in the marked difference between the Old Cities of Jerusalem and Acre. The former was less crowded than on a normal *Shabbat*, while the market-place in Old Acre was so packed that pedestrian bottlenecks in several places prevented people from getting in or out.

SYNAGOGUES PACKED

Synagogues all over the country ran out of standing room, and *ad hoc* synagogues by the hundreds sprang up all over.

The largest congregation in Jerusalem was at the *beit midrash* of the Rabbi of Gur on Rehov Malchei Yisrael, where some 2,000 worshippers attended services. Well over a thousand congregants filled the Belz synagogue on Rehov Agrippas as well.

"Itim" reports that High Holiday tickets at Heichal Shlomo, the seat of the Chief Rabbinate, sold for IL70 this year. But tickets in some "desirable" synagogues went as high as IL100.

On Monday, an estimated 20,000 persons walked to the brook of Shiloah (Silwan) to perform the *tashlich* ceremony. (Security patrols at this point were reinforced during the prayers.)

In the Tel Aviv area, thousands of persons poured onto the seashore and the banks of the Yarkon for *tashlich* prayers. (Although the prayers are supposed to be said near a natural body of water, some worshippers congregated at the Dizengoff Circus fountain as well.)

The worshippers seemed unbothered by the bikini-clad bathers and ping-pong players on the beach. Many of them broke into dance circles after the prayer.

GOREN'S SERMON

Tel Aviv Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, formerly Chief Army Chaplain, told congregants at the Great Synagogue on Allenby Road that the past year was a quiet one as far as defence and security went — but a steep toll was exacted at year's end (a reference to the army Stratocruiser that was shot down over Sinai on Friday). He prayed that the new year would bring peace and open doors to the Jews of the Soviet Union.

The Chief Sephardi Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, speaking at Ohel Mo'ed, emphasized the moral decay of modern society and censured those who stray away from tradition.

By contrast, the leader of the Congregation for Progressive Judaism on Mount Carmel, Rabbi Robert Samuels, spoke of growing estrangement between man and his environment. Rabbi Samuel held up as negative examples the pollution of Haifa's air (now the subject of High Court action) and beaches and the disfiguring building in the town, marring the view of and from the mountain top.

BUMPER TO BUMPER

Traffic was bumper to bumper on many roads during the holiday. More private cars than ever before were out jamming them, but relatively few accidents were reported. Egged said last night that pressure on public transport was much less than expected. The bus cooperative had readied almost 3,000 vehicles for the holiday, but buses in many stations went begging for passengers.

The main trend of the traffic was towards Galilee, with more than 50,000 persons heading that way. The shores of Lake Kinneret and the Mediterranean coast between Achziv and Rosh Hanikra were virtually covered with cars, tents, sleeping bags and home-made bedrolls. But at least 20,000 were in Eilat over the holiday, and Ashkelon reported 30,000 visitors there as well.

Because of the relative quiet in the Gaza Strip, many Israelis ventured that way for the first time in many months. Several dozen carsful made it to El Arish to bathe off "Palm Beach."

The Dead Sea region was also swarming with nature-lovers. Hamei Zohar and Ein Bokek reported a total of 8,000 visitors, and Masada saw more than 10,000 — despite the hotter-than-normal temperatures that pervaded that region as well as the rest of the country until yesterday. Ein Gedi was so full that the springs at Nahal David were jam-packed as early as five a.m. on Monday. One group of travellers had camped out right there the night before, under the awning of the kiosk next to the parking lot, only to be awakened at dawn by the arriving hordes.

TIBERIAS BREADLESS

On holiday eve in Tiberias trippers formed long queues outside every grocery shop in town, anxious to buy fresh food. Bread and other foodstuffs were soon sold out, and bakeries had to bake a new supply. At the ice-making plant in the city, trippers stood in line for up to two hours for ice to keep their foods fresh.

Despite the heavy influx, not a single pharmacy was open during the holiday.

Haifa police reported last night that 12 burglaries had been carried out in the town and the bayside suburbs, and a number of cars were stolen. Four suspected car thieves were caught.

The fire brigade put out five brush fires yesterday.

Lod Airport saw less traffic than usual over the holiday. El Al planes did not fly and few Israelis left the country during Rosh Hashana. The El Al jumbo jet, which left early on Sunday so as to reach New York before the holiday began, flew out with only 140 passengers — the lowest number ever for the plane, which seats 400.

The tashlich *ceremony on the Tel Aviv sea shore.* (LPPA)

Hailstorm hits Eilat area

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — A sudden violent storm from the Sinai desert surprised holiday-makers south of Eilat on Sunday afternoon, pelting them unexpectedly with a heavy downpour of cool rain and marble-sized hailstones.

Campers near the Coral Island and at the fiord 17 kilometres south of Eilat held on to their tents to keep the strong wind from blowing them into the Red Sea. Some of them packed up hurriedly about 2.30 p.m. and headed back to Eilat. But the storm did not last long enough to flood the road, as was feared for a few moments.

Ten boats taking part in a race in the Gulf of Eilat were overturned by the rainstorm. As the winds subsided, light rain began falling on the town, with heavier downpours to the south.

TWO REPORTED DEAD ON ROADS

Jerusalem Post Staff

Two road deaths were reported over the holidays.

A 73-year-old pedestrian, Francis Jacobs, of Lydda, was killed yesterday when he was run over by a van as he crossed Rehov Hahashmonaim in Lydda. He was pronounced dead at Assaf Harofe Hospital.

On Sunday, 60-year-old Paula Halperin, of Ramat Gan, was killed when the truck she was in on the Arad-Sdom road struck a rock, and the driver lost control.

TODAY'S POSTBAG

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT has approved the return of 17 persons to the Nablus area under the family reunion scheme. The returnees will be able to enter the country either via one of the Jordan River bridges or Lod Airport.

* * *

800 RECORDS, valued at IL4,000, were reported stolen over the weekend from the dancing school of Shifra Rosin, on Rehov Yona Hanavi, in Tel Aviv.

Holiday passenger ship docks, first since State

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Italian passenger liner, s.s Messapia, arrived here yesterday morning, the first time a passenger ship has come here on Rosh Hashana since the State was established. The ship brought about 200 passengers, including some 70 Christian pilgrims, who are staying for two days and are returning to Italy on board the vessel tonight.

The port management had advised the owners, the Adriatica Company, to delay the ships arrival until this morning. However, the Company, whose ships have been calling here regularly every Tuesday for very many years, decided not to change her schedule.

On arrival at seven yesterday morning, the coastal police issued landing passes to the passengers enabling them to go ashore without their luggage. They were informed that they would clear it through the customs this morning.

ORGANIZED TOURS

The pilgrims were met by a United Tours bus and a number of taxis which took them to Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The tour arrangements were made as usual by Kopel tours. Other passengers had no difficulties in finding taxis.

On Sunday, 260 new immigrants, including over 180 from the U.S. and the others from 11 different countries, arrived in two ships, the Queen Anna Maria and Nili. Most of the newscomers left for absorption centres, or to spend the holidays with relatives.

A minority went to new flats provided by the Absorption Ministry. They were given food parcels, including wine for the holidays and sums of money to see them over the feast.

The two ships also brought over 1,000 passengers, most of them tourists.

Soviet Jews here for New Year

LOD AIRPORT. — A large group of new immigrants from the U.S.S.R. — nearly all of them large families from Georgia — arrived here from Vienna on Sunday.

The Georgians all had six, eight and even 10 children per family. They were referred to waiting flats in Nahariya, the *krayot* around Haifa, Ashdod, Beersheba, Gedera, Dimona and Arad.

The group also included one woman from Moscow, a family from Riga and another from Lvov.

Immigrants told the "Itim" reporter they were overjoyed at the prospect of attending Rosh Hashana services that night — together with their relatives — in Israel. (Itim)

47,000 olim due next year

AFULA. — The Ministry of Absorption is geared to handle 47,000 — or more — immigrants who are expected to come next year, Minister Natan Peled said here on Friday. He was touring the Afula area at the invitation of the Local Council.

Mr. Peled said that the Ministry and the Jewish Agency were about to launch a study into the reasons for the drop in immigration from France. He said he suspected that the cause for the decrease in aliya from several countries was the deterioration of labour relations in Israel. The Ministry has also announced that immigration in 5731 was 38,000, the same as the previous year. *(Itim)*

POPULATION AT END OF 5731: 3,062,000

Israel's population now stands at 3,062,000, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. Of this number, 2,610,000 are listed as Jews and 452,000 as non-Jews.

The total population figure represents an increase of 84,000 over that of a year ago — 67,000 Jews and 17,000 non-Jews.

Of the Jewish population growth 60 per cent resulted from a natural increase, i.e., the number of births minus the number of deaths, and 40 per cent from immigration. Among non-Jews the population increase was almost entirely due to natural increase.

1st-class passengers wear plastic

LOD AIRPORT. — Flipper and Lady were due in here last night on board an Austrian Airlines jet, where they were sitting in plastic suits in the first-class compartment with only their heads emerging.

The two trained dolphins, who will have their first performance on October 2 at the Ramat Gan National Park, were meant to keep fresh and cool in mid-flight inside their plastic suits, with the help of jets of water sprayed by a special pump.

A nine-man crew, who will erect an amphitheatre to seat 1,000 people, arrived yesterday afternoon by Swissair. The amphitheatre itself will arrive in sections, by sea, tomorrow.

Flipper and Lady's performance will be billed as part of the Ramat Gan Flower Show.

Ports Authority passes IL250m. budget

TEL AVIV. — The Ports Authority Council last week approved a IL251.3m. regular budget for 1972/73, it was announced yesterday. The income is estimated at IL248.7m. from handling 90 million tons of export-import goods, a million more than in the current year. Some 100,000 containers will be handled by the ports, four times as many as this year.

The Authority also approved a development budget of IL65m., all covered by the company's resources — except for IL3m. made over by the Treasury for the establishment of a free port area in Eilat. The budget estimate must still be approved by the Government.

Woman wounded in Eilat shooting

EILAT. — A burst of fire from a Kalachnikov rifle broke the silence outside the Flamingo night club here Sunday night, injuring 27-year-old Rivka Hazan in the leg.

Police rushing to the scene found six spent shells and 10 bullet holes in a Valiant sedan parked nearby. Eight persons have been detained for questioning. *(Itim)*

Dayan plans greater West Bank autonomy

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan is considering ways of modifying the Military Government on the West Bank to give the local population more autonomy.

The Jerusalem Post learns that Mr. Dayan intends to bring his proposal before the Cabinet at an early date.

No further details could be obtained, though the move was reported to be so designed as not to jeopardize efforts for a settlement with Jordan.

Mr. Dayan's main concern was reported to be a clearly defined framework for the local Arab population. In the absence of a settlement between Israel and its neighbouring countries, the Arabs have been uncertain over their future for the past four years.

The Defence Minister hopes that the West Bank population would be enabled to promote their future without feeling that their prospects are being blocked by the political impasse.

Meanwhile, Minister of Communication and Transport Shimon Peres, who has been tackling the refugee problem in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is reported as advocating the termination of UNRWA's activities and their replacement with an Israeli-sponsored rehabilitation programme.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Peres has proposed transferring UNRWA's budget for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Jordan. This proposal was conveyed through New York, to Amman, where the project was said to be viewed favourably.

Two shot in Strip; town curfew shortened

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — Two local men were killed here during the holiday — one a wanted terrorist — in encounters with security patrols. The curfew in Gaza town was also shortened by two hours.

On Sunday evening, a patrol near Nazla spotted a group of "suspicious-looking" people and ordered them to halt. The patrol shot and killed one Gaza resident who refused to halt even after warning shots were fired overhead. The incident occurred at about nine p.m.

Monday morning, at nine o'clock, a clash occurred between a single terrorist and an army patrol in the Mazrua-Amer sector, north of Gaza town. The assailant attempted to throw a grenade at the soldiers, but they shot him dead before he could pull the pin. There were no Israeli casualties.

The man was later identified from the "wanted" list.

CURFEW SHORTENED

Meanwhile, curfew in this town and its suburbs has been shortened — effective last Monday night — from midnight till three a.m. The previous curfew, in effect for about a year, was from 10 p.m. till three a.m.

Shops may now stay open until midnight (instead of five p.m.), and taxis may run until midnight as well (instead of 10 p.m.).

The shortening of the curfew does not affect the refugee camps in the area.

The decision to allow more freedom of movement in the city was taken by the Military Government as a result of "the improved security situation due to energetic action by the military and the cleaning out of the refugee camps," official sources said.

20 Tel Mond boys join the Army

TEL MOND. — Twenty inmates of the juvenile prison here will today become the first Israelis ever with a known criminal record to be called to the armed forces.

The 20 will enter the Armoured Corps, thanks to the combined efforts of Prisons Commissioner Aryeh Nir, Tel Mond Warden Albert Hayut, and several Knesset Members. President Shazar remitted the remainder of their sentences, commuting them to three-year suspended terms.

The boys were approved for call-up by Army officers, after the Tel Mond prison staff chose them on the strength of their good conduct, from a larger number of volunteers.

If the experiment succeeds, more Tel Mond boys will go to the Army. *(Itim)*

Rabin on radio
'Best year since Six Day War'

TEL AVIV. — The year 5731 was Israel's best since the end of the Six Day War, Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, told Galei Zahal's year-old Newsreel programme.

This held true, he said, despite the events occurring in the last two days of the year — the downing of an Israeli Stratocruiser by Egyptian missiles and Egyptian firing at Israeli aircraft.

According to Mr. Rabin, the year 5732, just beginning, will be the most decisive — since 1967.

Replying to a question, Mr. Rabin asserted, "The Americans, too, view the past year as the best (since the Six Day War)... because there was no fighting. Rightly or wrongly, the Americans claim the credit."

Brezhnev on 'friendly' visit to Yugoslavia

VIENNA (UPI). — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev arrives today on a "friendly unofficial visit" to Belgrade that will set off months of globetrotting to sell Soviet policy to statesmen from Canada to North Africa.

Mr. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Communist Party and senior member of the ruling triumvirate, drew one of the most delicate jobs when he opted to go to Yugoslavia. It will be his first meeting with President Tito since before the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and it comes at a time when Yugoslav officials are visibly annoyed over Soviet pressure.

Later Mr. Brezhnev will go to France, and the other Troika members, Premier Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny, plan visits to a total of at least five other countries before the new year. They are Canada, North Vietnam, Algeria, Denmark and Norway.

Ostensibly most of the troika's travels are intended to drum up international support for such Soviet foreign policy goals as a European security conference and Arab unity.

(Background, page 3)

$2.75m. bail for dope smugglers

NEW YORK (UPI). — Five French and Cuban nationals accused of importing 90 kilogrammes of heroin into the U.S. were held in lieu of $2.75m. bail on Monday.

One of the defendants, Jean Orsini of Marseilles, France was held on $1m. bail. Assistant U.S. Attorney John Walker said Orsini entered the U.S. under an assumed name to mastermind the smuggling operation and that Orsini had access to "vast sums of money" which would enable him to flee the country unless the high bail were set.

The five men were arrested Sunday. The heroin was concealed in a 1971 Jaguar and was estimated to be valued at $40m. on the street. The seizure was described as the second largest ever made in the city by customs and federal narcotics officials.

Agents arrested Orsini in the Jaguar when it stalled on Manhattan's West Side. Orsini and the other defendants had been under surveillance for several days, according to officials. The car had been shipped to this country from France on the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 and one Federal agent said the heroin was so skillfully concealed that "It appeared as if they had put the heroin in and then built the car around it."

Crop dusting 'copter crashes, pilot injured

HERZLIYA. — A crop dusting helicopter belonging to the Masok Helicopter and Air Service Ltd. made an emergency landing in the cotton fields of Moshav Yarhiv on Sunday morning.

The pilot, 23-year-old Mordechai Berkman, of Maoz Aviv, was slightly injured, and rushed to Meir Hospital in Kfar Saba, where he was treated and released.

Masok officials and investigators of the Civil Aviation Department immediately opened an inquiry into the mishap. The damaged aircraft was transferred to the Masok hangar here for repairs. *(Itim)*

Appeal made to Breslau Admor to stop building

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — An appeal to prevent the destruction of the old Sephardi quarter was sent to the *admor* of the Breslau *Hassidim*, Rabbi Gedalyahu Aharon Koenig, on the eve of Rosh Hashana.

Mr. Yeshayahu Ashni, Chairman of a Committee established to save the quarter, appealed to Rabbi Koenig, who lives in Jerusalem, to come to Safad and see for himself "the destruction being wrought in the holy quarter" by an organization which intends building a *yeshiva* quarter on the site for *hassidim*.

His appeal was seconded by Rabbi Susha Lurie, a scion of the family of the Ari, Rabbi Yitzhak Luria, the greatest of the Safad Cabbalists, who died 400 years ago.

The razing of the quarter has been stopped for the time being, but it is feared that it may be resumed.

Probers present report to Thant

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The U.N. panel charged with investigating Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of occupied Arab territories handed in its report to Secretary-General U Thant on Friday, a U.N. spokesman announced yesterday. It is now being translated into the five working languages of the U.N. and is expected to be published early next week.

The U.N. Panel, comprising Ceylonese Ambassador H. Shirley Amerasinghe as chairman, Hussein Nur-Elmi (Somalia) and Borut Bohte (Yugoslavia) visited Amman and Beirut during July to collect evidence for the report.

Israel has refused to admit the panel to territory under its control, claiming the body is unconstitutional and biased.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's humidity	Yesterday's Min.-Max.	Today's forecast
Jerusalem	43	17—29	17—30
Golan	35	17—32	17—32
Nahariya	64	19—29	19—30
Safad	37	19—29	19—30
Haifa	72	24—36	23—37
Tiberias	42	21—33	27—34
Nazareth	—	19 —	19 —
Afula	57	20—30	19—31
Beisan	—	— —	— —
Shomron	61	18—27	18—29
Tel Aviv	64	22—30	21—30
Lod	50	20—30	20—31
Jericho	37	23—37	23—37
Gaza	68	21—28	21—28
Beersheba	50	19—31	19—32
Sdom	—	— —	— —
Eilat	36	26—36	25—37
Tiran	29	26—35	26—35

BESTSELLER PAPERBACKS

1. CARAVAN TO VACCARES — Alistair MacLean
2. COME TO THE WAR — Leslie Thomas
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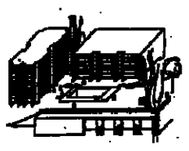

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